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PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY SESSION HELD, PRC 'AGGRESSION' SCORED

AU191810 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 19 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The second session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania opened this afternoon. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the People's Assembly Presidium; Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and other party-state leaders entered the hall and the deputies and guests at this session met them with applause. Since a majority of deputies were present, Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly leadership, declared the second session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly open. He proposed that the current session hold its proceedings with the following agenda:

1--Report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the state plan and budget for 1978 and the draft state plan and budget for 1979.

2--Approval of the draft plan on the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1979.

3--Approval of the draft law on the state budget for 1979.

4--Approval of the draft law defining the basic relationship between the salary of employees and the salary of workers and cooperativists.

5--Approval of the draft law on the registration of civil status documents.

6--Approval of the draft law on postal-telecommunication services.

7--Approval of the draft law on centralized [centralizuara] net income in agricultural cooperatives.

Following a vote on the agenda and its unanimous approval by the deputies, the session examined the first item on the agenda. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission, then delivered the report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the state plan and budget for 1978 and the draft state plan and budget for 1979. The floor was taken by Deputy Hamit Taga who, on behalf of the People's Assembly Commission for Planning and Budgeting, delivered the report on the plan and budget. At this point the first sitting of the second session of the ninth legislature of the People's Assembly was adjourned. The second sitting will take place tomorrow at 0900 hours.

Dode Speaks on Budget, Plan

LD201438 Tirana ATA in English 0934 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

["Summary of the Report on the Fulfillment of the State Budget for 1978 and the Draft-Plan and the Draft State Budget for 1979"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 20 Feb, ATA--Follows a summary of the report on the fulfillment of the plan and the state budget for 1978 and the draft plan and the draft state budget for 1979, delivered at the session of the People's Assembly of the P.S.R. of Albania by Comrade Petro Dode, president of the State Planning Commission.

Last year, said Petro Dode, was for our party and people a year of fresh successes in all the fields of life, political, ideological, economic, social and military. With these successes our country marked an important step onward for the implementation of the tasks laid down by the 7th congress of the party for the Sixth Five-Year Plan, on the basis of the principle of self-reliance. These successes were achieved in the conditions of the unbent struggle against savage imperialist and revisionist encirclement and blockade, against the perfidious, anti-Albanian and brutal act of the Chinese revisionists, who unilaterally cut off all economic and military credits and aid to our country, in order to hinder and sabotage the construction of socialism in Albania.

The hostile and anti-Marxist act of the Chinese social imperialists aroused indignation and hatred among the entire Albanian people, the Marxist-Leninist parties and the progressive peoples of the world. The working class, the cooperativist peasantry and the people's intelligentsia of our country further steeled their unity round the party and, under its leadership, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, with firm confidence in their own forces, mobilized still more their inexhaustible energies, coped with and are overcoming with success the new difficulties and obstacles created by the Chinese revisionists.

In the struggle for the implementation of the tasks set by the 7th congress of the party, the broad working masses and the state and economic organs, taking into consideration the international situations in which .we are building and defending socialism in our country, worked out also the draft-plan of the development of economy and culture for 1979 on the basis of a broad and thoroughgoing discussion of the possibilities our economy has created and is creating.

In the draft-plan and the draft-budget the Council of Ministers presents to the People's Assembly, the working masses have once more expressed their will and determination to take upon themselves and to realize even greater tasks, to always carry forward the economic and social development of the country on the glorious road of socialism, under the leadership of the party, with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head.

Speaking of the achievements of the past year, the speaker stresses that the all-round results achieved last year in the implementation of the tasks of the plan and state budget once more show the correctness of Marxist-Leninist line of our heroic party, the stability our socialist economy has created, its vitality and possibility for its uninterrupted and dynamic development, relying completely on its own forces, and to cope with and overcome the difficulties created by the imperialist-revionist encirclement and blockade against our country.

Industry was further developed and strengthened during 1978. The overall industrial production grew by 6 per cent as compared with 1977. Many important products such as chromium ore, coal, copper ore, chemical fertilizers, products of steel industry, electric power, machineries and equipment, spare parts, bricks, furniture, shoes, knitwears, etc. recorded higher figures, ranging from 7 to more than 20 per cent.

Last year important oil and gas resources were discovered, which open new prospects to the development of oil and gas extracting and processing industry.

The heroic working class, technicians and engineers constructed and commissioned as well as mastered within a short period of time the complicated technique and technology of the big industrial projects such as the Steel of the Party metallurgical combine, the Light of the Party hydropower station, the new engineering plant of the Enver Hoxha automobile-tractor complex, the deep oil processing plant, the coal mine in Valias, the iron-nickel upgrading factory in Guri I Kuq, paper factory in Lezha, etc.

1978 is the third year that all the needs of the people and economy for gain are locally met. The increase in the stability of production of [word indistinct] during these three years is a great victory of the cooperativist peasantry and of the other agricultural workers, a confirmation in practice of the correct policy of the party for the development of our agriculture and socialist economy in general on the basis of the principle of self-reliance.

The production of rice, cotton, [word indistinct] meat, milk, eggs, etc. registered an important increase as compared with 1977.

The builders concluded in 1978 a number of important economic and socio-cultural projects of the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The construction and commissioning of these projects are a great victory of our party and people against the attempts of the Chinese revisionists to sabotage the construction of the projects of the extracting, metallurgical, engineering, energetic, chemical industries, etc. The successful conclusion of the work in these projects and the continuation of the work for the second stage at the metallurgical combine and Fierza hydropower station, as well as in other projects of the five year plan testifies to the fact that we will self-reliantly build all the projects which were planned to be set up on credit, that we have the possibilities and are strengthening them to design, set up, assemble and commission new modern industrial, agricultural, transport projects and of the other branches of economy, ensuring the constant and uninterrupted development of our socialist economy.

The import of goods on the basis of export of the year 1978 and the measures taken long since by the state for the strengthening of material and foreign exchange reserves, ensured the normal supply of economy with raw materials, materials, spare parts and other products, which are not met by their local production.

The plan of goods transport in ton/km increased by 6 percent as compared with 1977. The production of mass consumer goods further increased and their structure was improved, ensuring a better supply of the population with food and industrial articles. Today about 85 percent of the needs for mass consumer goods are locally met. The number of the working people in the city and countryside increased by 40 thousand people. Education, culture, arts, science and technology assumed a further development.

Important measures have been adopted to protect the health of the people.

Although the Chinese revisionists with diabolic aims cut the aid and credit to this country, with the measures that were adopted and the efforts of our people, under the leadership of the party, there was ensured the further development of economy and culture, their uninterrupted financing and of the defence of the country on the basis of the tasks set by the 7th congress of the party for the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The Chinese revisionists, just like the Soviet, Yugoslav revisionists and the other enemies of Socialist Albania, failed and will always fail in the imperialist plans to divert Albania from the road of the revolution and socialism.

The economy and finance of our country keep strengthening and developing unceasingly on the road of socialism, self-reliantly ensuring the extended socialist reproduction, the uninterrupted increase of the well-being of the people in city and countryside, the stability and strengthening of the purchasing power of lek and the strengthening of the defence potential of the country.

Dealing with the draft-plan and the draft state budget for 1979, Petro Dode said that the draft-plan and draft-state budget for 1979 totally relies on our own forces, on our human abilities, on the material, financial and foreign exchange resources our socialist economy possesses and will create.

The overall social product in 1979 is envisaged to increase by 15 per cent as compared with 1978. In this context, the total industrial production will increase by 10.1 per cent, thanks to the fast rate development of all the branches of industry. In partciular, oil and gas, mining, electric power, engineering, building material and other industries will assume a faster development.

Agriculture, as the basic branch of our economy, will continue to be at the centre of attention of the Council of Ministers and of all the state and economic organs.

The important and fully possible [word indistinct] for the increase of the overall agricultural production in the year 1979 are linked with the orientations of the 7th congress of the party for the further intensification of agriculture to better meet the needs of the people and economy with agricultural and livestock products, and with the indispensability of the maintenance of right proportions in the development of our socialist econmy. The 1979 plan foresees important tasks for the increase of all the agricultural products. It is envisaged that bread grains increase by 29.6 percent and the livestock products by 12 percent.

The volume of investments for 1979 is envisaged to increase 12 per cent as against 1978. Their distribution according to the spheres and branches takes into consideration the fulfillment of the plan of the year 1979 in various branches of the economy and culture, the further improvement of the livelihood of the people, the consolidation of the defence of the country and the creation of conditions for the dynamic increase of the social product in the future. It is estimated that 72 important projects will be concluded and the construction of many new projects will begin in the two main branches of the economy, in industry and agriculture.

In order to better meet the needs of the people, the circulation of goods and services for the people are envisaged to increase three times faster than the increase of the population, a better supply of the market with food and industrial goods will be ensured as well as the fulfillment of the needs of the people in various public services. Education, culture, arts, science and medical service will assume a further development in compliance with the tasks of the socialist construction of the country.

The state draft budget has been worked out on the basis of the tasks laid down for the increase of the social product, for the increase of the effectiveness of expenditure of production and for the further lowering of the cost and the intensification of the austerity regime in all the branches and sectors of the economy, completely relying on our forces. The budgetary income for 1979 will increase by 11.5 per cent, fully covering with the financial sources created within the country the expenses for the financing of the economy, of the social-cultural sectors and of the defence of the country.

Further on the speaker spoke about the tasks facing the state and economic organs for the fulfillment of the plan of 1979.

Petro Dode said further on: Our people, under the leadership of the party, have set to work with all their forces and energies to realise with success the plan of the year 1979. We are working for the implementation of the tasks of the plan of the year 1979 in the conditions of the rapid aggravation of the international situation, when superpowers, U.S. imperialism, Soviet social imperialism and Chinese social imperialism, are hatching up and are implementing plans and plots against the freedom of the peoples and are constantly spreading the flames of the war in various regions of the world.

During these last few days, Chinese social imperialism, the most zealous ally of U.S. imperialism, perfidiously attacked militarily heroic Vietnam. Our party, government and people sternly condemn the military aggression of Chinese social imperialism against the fraternal people of Vietnam. In these critical moments for the fraternal people of Vietnam, when the Chinese social imperialists have attacked their sacred homeland, our party, government and people express their ardent sympathy for and internationalist solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, who are the victims of the aggression, and at the same time, they express their hatred against the Chinese social imperialist aggressors and sternly condemn their aggression. We express our firm conviction that the (?fraternal Vietnamese people), as they heroically resisted to and defeated with complete success the U.S. aggressors, will defeat with success also the Chinese aggressors.

In conclusion [words indistinct] that the year 1979, the fourth year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, is the year of the grand jubilee of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland and the establishment of the people's power. During this historical period, our people, under the wise and farsighted leadership of the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, have always forged ahead with revolutionary determination, surmounting great difficulties and obstacles, defeating numerous and savage enemies, who have striven to depart them from the glorious road of the construction of socialism.

The fast rate development of the economy during the year 1979 and in the future will make our homeland, which stands strong as a granite-like rock, march always forwards on the road of socialism, in which our Party of Labor and our beloved leader Comrade Enver Hoxha wisely lead us. The powerful and steel-like unity which unites the party and people makes our homeland invincible in face of every enemy. The teachings of the party, the teachings of Comrade Enver Hoxha, are and will always be a source of inspiration and force to better fulfill the tasks in all the fields of the life of the country, in order to make our homeland even more powerful and prosperous.

Second Sitting Reported 20 Feb

AU202135 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 20 Feb 79 AU

[Report on proceedings of the second sitting of the current Albanian People's Assembly session held in Tirana in the morning of 20 February 1979]

[Excerpts] The second sitting of the second session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania [PSRA] opened this morning at 0900 hours. The sitting began with discussions on the report of the Council of Ministers on the fulfillment of the state plan and budget for 1978 and the draft state plan and budget for 1979 delivered by Comrade Petro Dode yesterday.

The session then dealt with the approval of the draft laws on the state plan and budget for 1979 corresponding to the second and third items on the agenda.

A vote was taken on the draft law on the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the PSRA for 1979 and was unanimously approved in principle and article for article by the deputies.

Concerning the law on the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the PSRA for 1979, the People's Assembly of the PSRA, having examined the draft plan for the development of the economy and culture of PSRA for 1979, decided:

Article 1. The main indicators of the state plan for the development of the economy and culture of the PSRA for 1979 are estimated to increase above the 1978 plan as follows: overall industrial output, 10.1 percent; overall agricultural production, 30 percent; the development of investments, 12 percent of which 6.4 percent are in construction and assembly works; the overall transportation of goods, 7 percent; the circulation of retail sale goods, 5.3 percent; and labor productivity in industry, 9 percent and in construction assembly works 5 percent.

Article 2. The Council of Ministers is charged to analyze the main indicators of the 1979 plan according to ministries and central [words indistinct] and it should take measures for the implementation of the tasks resulting from them.

Article 3. This law becomes effective on 1 January 1979.

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSRA, and Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSRA.

The session then discussed the draft law on the state budget for 1979. The deputies unanimously approved in principle and article for article the draft law on the state budget for 1979.

Concerning the law on the state budget for 1979, the People's Assembly of the PSRA decided:

Article 1. To approve the state budget for 1979 presented by the Council of Ministers of the PSRA as follows:

Income, 7.8 billion lek; expenditure, 7.75 billion lek; and surplus, 50 million lek.

Article 2. The overall income from the socialist sector of the people's economy, enterprises and agricultural cooperatives for 1979 is set at 7.157 billion lek.

Article 3. To finance the people's economy for developing the industry, mines and prospecting, agriculture, transportation, communal economy and other branches of the socialist economy, an overall fund of 4.766 billion lek is allocated in the state budget for 1979. This is apart from the expenditure which will be covered from the resources of the enterprises themselves.

Article 4. An overall expenditure of 1.826 billion lek is allocated in the state budget for 1979 to finance sociocultural measures; kindergartens, 8-year schools, secondary, general education and professional schools; the university and the higher education institutes; the lower grade professional schools; libraries, radio, television, theater, day care centers, hospitals, sanatoriums, physical culture; pensions, compensation for mothers with many children; and other sociocultural measures.

Article 5. The state budget for 1979 allocates (?835) million leks to the country's defense.

Article 6. The state budget for 1979 allocates 107 million lek for the maintenance of the administrative apparatus.

Article 7. To approve a 2.7075 billion lek budget for the district people's council for 1979 as follows according to districts:

Berat	132,900,000	lek
Diber	96,400,000	lek
Durres	204,800,000	lek
Elbasan	(?175,400,000)	lek
Fier	192,900,000	lek
Gramsh	36,000,000	lek
Gjirokaster	80,100,000	lek
Kolonje	36,550,000	lek
Korce	191,400,000	lek
Kruje	78,050,000	lek
Kukes	79,000,000	lek
Lezhe	63,950,000	lek
Librazhd	(? 44,250,000)	lek
Lushnje	110,250,000	lek
Mat	50,050,000	lek
Mirdite	42,250,000	lek
Permet	(? 39,550,000)	lek
Pogradec	70,200,000	lek
Puke	(? 45,700,000)	lek
Sarande	100,600,000	lek
Skrapar	42,100,000	lek
Shkoder	185,300,000	lek
Tepelene	42,200,000	lek
Tirana	(?345,600,000)	lek
Tropoje	41,500,000	lek
Vlore	172,500,000	lek

Article 8. To approve the final state budget for 1977 as follows: income, 6,952,174,205.6 lek; expenditure, 6,779,825,221.75 lek and surplus, 172,348,983.85 lek.

Article 9. This law becomes effective as of 1 January 1979.

[Signed] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSRA, and Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the PSRA.

At this point the second sitting of the second session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly was adjourned. The third sitting will take place at 1700 hours.

Coverage of Final Sitting

AU211058 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 20 Feb 79 AU

[Report on proceedings of the third and final sitting of the current Albanian People's Assembly session held in Tirana on 20 February 1979]

[Excerpts] The third sitting of the second session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly opened this afternoon at 1700 hours.

In connection with the examination of the fourth item on the agenda, Comrade Qirjako Mihali, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, delivered on behalf of the Council of Ministers the report on the draft law defining the basic relationships between the salary of employees and the salary of workers and cooperativists.

The floor was then taken by Comrade Bukurie Cungu who, on behalf of the People's Assembly Commission for Planning and Budgeting, presented the report on the plan and budget.

The assembly then dealt with the approval of the draft law on defining the basic relationships between the salary of employees and the salary of workers and cooperativists. First, the assembly approved it in principle, and then article for article and as a whole. The draft law on defining the basic relationships between the salary of employees and workers and cooperativists was unanimously approved.

The session then examined the fifth item on the agenda: the approval of the draft law on the registration of civil status documents. On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Kadri Hasbiu, minister of internal affairs, presented the report on this draft law.

The floor was then taken by Comrade Mendo Radovicka who presented the report on behalf of the juridical commission. The assembly approved the documents, together with the remarks made by the commission, first in principle and then article for article and as a whole. The law on the registration of civil status documents was approved unanimously.

Concerning the examination of the sixth item on the agenda, the approval of the draft law on postal-telecommunication services, the floor was taken by Comrade Luan Babameto, minister of communications. On behalf of the People's Assembly Commission for Health, Communal and Postal-Communication Services, Deputy Nazmije Poga presented the report on this item. The session then dealt with the approval of the draft law, including the remarks made by the commission, first in principle and then article for article and as a whole. The law on postal-communication service was approved unanimously.

The assembly then examined the seventh and last item on the agenda. Comrade Themie Thomai, minister of agriculture, presented the report on the draft law on centralized net income in agricultural cooperatives. On behalf of the commission for agriculture, Deputy Sulejman Gallaj presented the report on this item. Following the approval of the draft law in principle, the law on centralized net income in agricultural cooperatives was unanimously approved.

Comrade Simon Stefani, chairman of the People's Assembly leadership, then declared the proceedings of this session closed. At this point the second session of the Ninth Legislature of the People's Assembly concluded its proceedings.

ZERI I POPULLIT EDITORIAL CONDEMNS PRC ATTACK

LD202040 Tirana ATA in English 1815 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tirana, 20 Feb, ATA--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT, organ of the Central Committee of the P.L.A., will publish tomorrow the editorial entitled: "The Chinese Leadership with Deng Xiaoping at the Head Has Launched a Military Attack against Vietnam". Follows the full text:

The attack which the Chinese leadership, with Deng Xiaoping at the head, has launched against Vietnam is an event which aggravates still more the complicated and troubled international situation. Therefore what is occurring at present on the Sino-Vietnamese border must be judged cool-headedly, openly and without kid-gloves. This must be done for the peoples, in the interests of the peoples and not for those ruling classes who, in these troubled situations, are manoeuvering behind the backs of the peoples and to their detriment.

Ten years ago, the Soviet revisionist leaders ordered their tank columns to march on Prague. Czechoslovakia was subjected to barbarous aggression which was denounced with great anger and indignation by the whole progressive world. This act of the leaders in the Kremlin demonstrated in practice that the Soviet Union had now been transformed completely into an imperialist superpower. With its brutal and perfidious aggression against Vietnam, revisionist China too has acted in the same way as the Soviet Union acted against Czechoslovakia in 1968. And the Chinese revisionists have come out openly before the world as an imperialist superpower, seeking spheres of influence and "vital spaces".

The chiefs of Beijing have thrown off their disguises. They have not waited for the year 2,000 until they had finished their "modernisations" and transformed China into a great power equal to and capable of competing for world domination with the Soviet Union and the United States. Their dreams of empire, their great power obsession and warmongering ideology has blinded their eyes and obscured their judgement. By sending their troops to attack Vietnam, the rulers of Beijing have demonstrated that their policy is a chauvinist and hegemonic policy. The attack on Vietnam is a logical consequence of the social imperialist line formulated by the Chinese leadership long ago, when Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai were alive, and now put into practice by Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng.

In an effort to save face as far as possible, the Chinese leadership states that its attack on Vietnam has a "punitive character". This is a typical expression of the old imperialist gunboat policy applied by the colonialists and neocolonialists.

China has attacked an innocent country and an heroic people who have not done mankind any harm, but on the contrary have served it outstandingly by bearing the brunt of extraordinary sacrifices and sufferings. Vietnam has resisted and defeated American imperialism, the savagest enemy of the peoples and all mankind.

The people of Vietnam have done no harm to the Chinese people either; on the contrary, they have been their friends. Meanwhile, from the rulers of China of all centuries the Vietnamese people have always suffered. Even in the war against American imperialism, the Chinese leadership, like the Soviet social-imperialist leadership, irrespective of certain minor aid which it may have given, obstructed and damaged the anti-imperialist war of the people of Vietnam. At a time when all Vietnam, from the south to the north, was being destroyed by bombs from the giant American B-52 bombers, Nixon was welcomed with great honours in Beijing and Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai made deals with the president of the United States to the detriment of the Vietnamese people.

The Party of Labour of Albania has publicly denounced the dangerous policy pursued by China and has warned of the danger which it represents for the international peace and security. The analysis which Comrade Enver Hoxha has made in his book, "Imperialism and the Revolution", of the Chinese theory of "three worlds" and its ideological basis--"Mao Zedong Thought", of the Chinese plans to turn China into a superpower and of the activities of China in the international arena, made clear that it would not be long before China would be making direct armed attacks on the freedom, independence and sovereignty of the peoples. Comrade Enver Hoxha writes, "the aim and feverish efforts of China to become a superpower, which will counterbalance both the USA and the Soviet Union, cannot fail to lead to new frictions, conflagrations, war, which may have a local character or the character of a general war".

With the open aggression they have undertaken against Vietnam, the Chinese social imperialist revisionists have exposed themselves even more. Their political hypocrisy and false slogans have come out more clearly. China has posed and still poses as a socialist state. But it turns out that it is a false socialist state just like the Soviet Union, a state which keeps up the socialist disguise in order to fool the peoples. It claims that it is a country of the "Third World", but it turns out that it puts itself in this "world" in order to extend its domination there, and just as American imperialism and Soviet social imperialism act, when it cannot do this in a peaceful way it tries to do it with violence and war. China has claimed all these years through its leaders from Mao Zedong to Deng Xiaoping, that "it would never seek hegemony", that "it would never be the first to attack", and "no Chinese soldier will ever be found on foreign territories", etc. There is no end to thse stale Chinese slogans. But what are the Chinese soldiers doing in Vietnam where they are killing the people and devastating the country with fire and sword just as the American imperialists did only a few years ago?

China launched its military attack against Vietnam because it is guided by the aggressive superpower ideology of "filling the vacuum", by the chauvinist concept that the peoples must live under its shade, that they must submit to its great power dictate, obey the "Middle Kingdom" and pay tribute to it. It attacked Vietnam because it is playing the game of the superpowers and wants to compete with them for spheres of influence.

The fact that the aggressive attack on Vietnam was immediately after the return of Deng Xiaoping from the United States of America, implies that it has the blessing and support of American imperialism. China's aggression against Vietnam was planned in Beijing and approved in Washington.

In his speech in the United States Deng Xiaoping said openly, in the fascist style that "China would teach Vietnam a good lesson". And none of his official hosts disapproved of or denied this. The benevolent stand which the American imperialists are now taking towards the Chinese aggression indicates that they have given it the green light. This is also apparent from the fact that the American Government is now trying to put China, which has attacked Vietnam, on a par with Vietnam, because it has allegedly attacked Cambodia.

In Cambodia the people, the communists and the Cambodian patriots, have risen against the barbarous government of Pol Pot, which was nothing but a group of provocateurs in the service of the imperialist bourgeoisie and especially of the Chinese revisionists, which had as its aim to discredit the idea of socialism in the international arena. Prince Sihanouk, who himself was imprisoned for nearly four years in Phnom Penh, has spoken publicly at the UNO about the crimes of this clique and its extermination of the Cambodian people. The antipopular line of this regime is also confirmed by the fact that the Albanian embassy in the Cambodian capital, the embassy of a country which has given the people of Cambodia every possible aid, was kept isolated, indeed encircled with barbed wire as if it were a concentration camp. Other embassies were also in a similar situation. The Albanian diplomats have seen that the Cambodian people were being treated in an inhuman way by the clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. Phnom Penh had become a deserted city, empty of people, where even for the diplomats it was difficult to secure food, where you couldn't find a doctor or even an aspirin. In our opinion, the people and patriots of Cambodia were a bit slow to overthrow this clique which was completely linked with Beijing and in its service.

When the first conflicts occurred on the Cambodian-Vietnamese border the view of Socialist Albania was, and the whole world is witness to this, that the disagreements between the two neighbouring countries should be settled through talks and without the interference of the Chinese or the Soviet social imperialists. But this was not done. On the contrary, the Pol Pot group, on Beijing's urging, day by day published communiques in Phnom Penh in which it reported that thousands of Vietnamese were being killed by its army in Vietnamese territory.

It was quite clear that this provocative and warmongering activity was supported by and carried out to the advantage of and on behalf of the expansionist aims of the group of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng. And why should Deng Xiaoping not support and back up the clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary when he has rehabilitated all the scum of Chinese reaction, when he has returned the property, money and power over plants and factories to the big bourgeoisie, the men of the Kuomintang and all the counterrevolutionaries and has turned China into a social-imperialist capitalist country as our party has quite correctly called it. The bourgeoisie in the party and the bourgeois intellectuals are in power in China. There, this scum is considered to be elite, while the working class is required to bow its head and work for the "modernisation". It was precisely these capitalists, the clique of Deng Xiaoping and company, who kept Pol Pot in power in Cambodia and now seek in every way to restore him after he was brought down.

The people of Vietnam have proved that they are an heroic and indomitable people. They are fighting for a just cause and will triumph just as they also triumphed over the United States of America. The fate which the American imperialists suffered in Vietnam awaits the Chinese social imperialists, too. China will become even more exposed and isolated by world public opinion. And those cliques which pose as democratic and even as communist, which at this juncture and in their own interests do not defend the just cause of Vietnam, will one day suffer the same thing. This is what the policy of empty words about "defence of the peoples", and the alleged nonaligned policy leads to. He who does not support Vietnam today, supports the warmongers.

The aggression against Vietnam must make the Chinese people think, too. They must open their eyes and see the disaster to which their revisionist leaders are taking them. The aggression which they have undertaken against Vietnam is directed not only against the people of that country, but against the Chinese people themselves.

A great people, like the Chinese people, have allowed a chauvinist leadership to attack a friendly and fraternal people at a time when it is trying to heal the grave wounds and build the country devastated by thirty years of war. We call on the fraternal Chinese people to consider and to refuse to allow the adventurers, who are now at the head of them, to lead them into imperialist wars against other peoples, to refuse to allow them to incite world war. We have hopes that the Chinese people will not permit such a thing, that they will not allow themselves to become answerable to history for such a thing.

The Albanian people who have always stood beside the Vietnamese people, who have assisted them wholeheartedly and have sincerely wished them well, protest against the criminal act undertaken against them by the Chinese social imperialists and demand that this criminal aggression must be ceased immediately.

The Albanian people are and will be with the heroic Vietnamese people and will defend their just cause. We are completely confident that just as they have resisted and triumphed over other colonialists and imperialists, the fraternal Vietnamese people will again emerge triumphant over the perfidious attack by the Chinese social imperialists.

SRV Government Statement Reported

AU172130 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2108 GMT 17 Feb 79 AU

[Text] VNA reports that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's Government today issued a statement that on 17 February 1979 China unleashed an aggressive war against Vietnam. It has mobilized many infantry divisions, armored forces and also used air support in a massive attack along the entire Vietnamese-Chinese border. Chinese forces have attacked several cities and provinces deep within Vietnamese territory and have occupied numerous border posts and areas, committing serious crimes and causing large losses in lives and material to the Vietnamese people.

The statement declares that it is clear that, following continuous defeats in their hostile policy against Vietnam, the Chinese leaders, conducting an aggressive war against Vietnam, an independent and sovereign state, are following in the footsteps of the Chinese warlords and of the imperialists and colonialists. The statement goes on to say that for some years now, and particularly more recently, regardless of the intensified provocations of the Chinese leaders, the people and government of Vietnam have shown maximum restraint and have used all possible means to resolve the problems existing between the two countries.

But the Chinese leadership has continued its armed provocations and has provoked an aggressive war against Vietnam. All the Vietnamese people, the army, men and women, old and young, united like one single body--the statement goes on to say--are rising resolutely to fight persistently to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. The people and government of Vietnam urgently call on their allies, the peoples and all progressive individuals throughout the world to increase their solidarity with Vietnam, to support and defend Vietnam and to demand that the Chinese Government should immediately cease its aggressive war and withdraw all its troops from Vietnam. The people and government of Vietnam--the statement concludes--appeal to the United Nations and to democratic organizations to forcefully condemn China's aggressive war against Vietnam.

SRV Envoy Meets Press

AU211955 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Feb 79 AU

[Text] This afternoon Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, gave a press conference at the Vietnam Embassy in connection with the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. The press conference was attended by representatives of the central press organs, the ATA and the Albanian radio and TV. In a speech delivered on the occasion, Ambassador Duong Van Trung (?spoke about) Beijing's imperialist, chauvinistic and war-mongereing aggression. He stressed that the patriotic people of Vietnam has waged a bitter and prolonged struggle against U.S. imperialism and will certainly expel the new Chinese aggressors from their territory and will achieve total victory over them. "These aggressors, too," he pointed out, "will fail shamefully, as their predecessors have done."

RAMIZ ALIA RECEIVES VISITING CANADIAN MARXISTS

AU211956 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) led by the party's chairman [name indistinct] made a friendly visit to Albania recently at the invitation of the AWP Central Committee. The delegation was received by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary. They held talks at the offices of the AWP Central Committee on current problems and problems of common interest. The talks took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. The reception was also attended by AWP Central Committee members Gafur Cuci and Ndreci Plasari, as well as by Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Directorate attached to the AWP Central Committee.

During their stay in our country the members of the delegation visited several districts. The Canadian guests were received everywhere warmly and learned about the enthusiasm of our working people in building socialism in Albania. The delegation has left our country.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT

Dinner Guests Named

AU161045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0900 GMT 16 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, 16 Feb, AGERPRES--On February 15, Todor Zhivkov gave an official dinner in honour of Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu, now on a visit of friendship to Bulgaria. The guests included Leonte Rautu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. or the R.C.P., Chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Bulgarian joint government commission of economic and technico-scientific collaboration; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs.

Participating were also Petur Mladenov, member of the political Bureau of the C.C. of the B.C.P., minister of foreign affairs; Andrei Lukanov, member of the C.C. of the B.C.P., deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Bulgaria of the Bulgarian-Romanian joint government commission of economic and technico-scientific collaboration. Present were also Romania's ambassador in Sofia and Bulgaria's ambassador in Bucharest. During the dinner, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere, Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts.

Zhivkov's Toast

AU191620 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Feb 79 p 2 AU

[Apparent text of toast by Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman at 15 February Sofia dinner in honor of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP Central Committee and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear Romanian friends and comrades, again I would like to most cordially express my gratitude for the fact that you, Comrade Ceausescu, have accepted my invitation and are now our dear guest together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu.

For many years we have met annually, and if I remember correctly, this is our third meeting in Voden. Our first meeting here took place in 1966, also in February. Our meetings have become a tradition. I would say--God willing--let all leaders of neighboring countries meet as regularly and cordially as we do. I believe--as I know that both those attending this dinner and those who are absent will testify--that these meetings of ours influence in an exceptionally fruitful manner the development of mutual relations between our two parties, countries and peoples.

I would also like to say something else. We are happy that now in Voden Comrade Elena Ceausescu is also our guest. She is your most esteemed spouse, loyal collaborator, RCP noted figure, and constructor of new, Socialist Romania. I would like to take this opportunity to most cordially greet her on the occasion of her birthday and wish her good health, happiness, and new successes in her noble activity.

Dear Romanian comrades, we have begun our friendly talks, and I am convinced that they will continue and end in the same friendly spirit. I am pleased to once again stress that our joint finding is that the friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples are successfully developing. [paragraph continues]

Both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples are implementing the decisions of the BCP and RCP congresses, which coincidentally were both the 11th such congresses. I believe that I express our joint view by saying that these decisions are implemented in real deeds. We have achieved new successes in socialist construction and marked new steps forward in the comprehensive development of the two countries and in increasing our two people's standard of living.

I would like to take this opportunity and greet the neighboring and fraternal Romanian people with its great success in constructing the socialist society.

We are still in the beginning of 1979. I would like to inform you that we are now developing a broad competition among our workers, agrarian workers and intelligentsia, for fulfilling our program for the socioeconomic development of the country during the current and the coming years. We are applying a new approach: We have worked out simultaneous 2-year plans and therefore we talk both about this year's and next year's plans and connect their implementation.

Of course, we also have difficulties and unsolved problems. But the main thing is that we are marching forward and that our people support our party's policy with deeds.

Dear comrades,

I am convinced that during your stay in Bulgaria you will sense that the Bulgarian people cherish deep sympathy and friendship toward the Romanian people and highly value the fraternal friendship with it. These feelings of friendship and comradeship are mutual.

I do not doubt that we shall find new opportunities, ways and attitudes for further developing our mutual relations and expanding the Bulgarian-Romanian and Romanian-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation.

Our present meeting is taking place in a complex and contradictory international situation. However, I do not find it necessary to dwell here on this issue, especially since at the recent Moscow meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee we had the opportunity to broadly discuss the problems of the present international situation and we unanimously adopted a declaration. It expresses our common will for peace, disarmament, detente and social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is doing and will do everything possible for the implementation of this declaration. I am convinced that your present visit will not only give a new impetus to our common comprehensive development, but also will contribute to our common work and struggle for peace and understanding in the Balkans, Europe and the world.

Greeting you once again, I ask to raise a toast: To the friendship between our two countries, peoples, and parties! To the prosperity of the fraternal Romanian people! To you, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP Central Committee secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, our close friend and comrade! To the very esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu! To those accompanying you! To your health comrades! Cheers!

Ceausescu's Toast

AU191600 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Feb 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Toast by President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania at dinner given in his honor by Bulgarian State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov in Sofia on 15 February]

[Text] Exteemed Comrade Zhivkov, esteemed Comrade Zhivkova, esteemed comrades,

I want to express our pleasure at meeting again on this friendship visit. I want to express our thanks for your friendly invitation to come on this visit.

True, it has become a practice for us to meet once or twice a year. I have learned that some even keep a record of our meetings saying that we met 20 times since 1965. The meetings, the talks conducted on such occasions, contributed to the development of the relations between our parties and peoples. No doubt the exchanges of experience, both at this level and between the representatives of our parties and countries, have been greatly important for the development of collaboration, solidarity and friendship.

We are pleased that the friendly Bulgarian people are successfully implementing the 11th congress decisions and the plan of socioeconomic development. Similarly, the Romanian people have successfully fulfilled the development plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan, and are intensively working to implement all the decisions of the 11th congress for the current 5-year plan.

As it happens, we have both had our 11th congress and are preparing for the 12th congress. However, it is no coincidence but a reality that our two parties and peoples successfully fulfill the decisions of their parties' congresses according to the realities in our countries, to the possibilities and aspirations of the two peoples after an ever better life, after building the socialist society in the best of conditions. No doubt, this fully harmonizes with the aspirations of our peoples, but it also constitutes a contribution to the general development of socialism, to enhancing its appeal in the world.

I am convinced that our talks--informal but friendly--of these days will contribute to the further development of the collaboration between our parties and peoples.

Internationally there are problems complex enough and unortunately some of them even complicated. We consider it necessary to ever more closely collaborate with the other socialist countries for the settlement of these problems in the interest of the progressive forces, of the cause of detente and peace. The Moscow declaration of the Warsaw treaty participating countries gives perspective to the strengthening of solidarity and struggle for detente, disarmament and peace. We are determined to work most firmly for the attainment of the objectives laid down in the declaration, which accord with the interests of our peoples, with the general cause of detente and peace.

I fully agree with what Comrade Zhivkov said about our meetings and talks of these days contributing not only to the development of the solidarity and collaboration between our parties and peoples, but also to stepping up our collaboration internationally, for a policy of detente, peace and collaboration.

I want to raise this glass and to wish the friendly Bulgarian people ever greater successes in their development along the path of socialism, in raising their material and cultural well-being!

For strengthening the ever closer cooperation between our parties and peoples! For strengthening the cooperation and solidarity among all the socialist countries, all the anti-imperialist and progressive forces! To the health of Comrade Zhivkov, Comrade Zhivkova and the other comrades and friends present here!

16 February Talks Reported

AU162117 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Feb 79 AU

[Text] At the Voden Residence the talks between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, and Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania, have continued.

The first leaders of the two countries briefed each other on the tasks which the Bulgarian and the Romanian peoples are resolving for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and of the 11th RCP Congress. Issues connected with further deepening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and parties were discussed. It was also emphasized that the basic tasks outlined in the sphere of economic cooperation have been successfully accomplished. Confidence was expressed that the present talks will contribute to promptly commissioning the projects which are mutually being built. The implementation of these tasks is in keeping with the interests of the peoples of the two countries and will also contribute substantially to the realization of the comprehensive program for socialist integration among the CEMA member countries and for increasing the might and influence of socialism and [words indistinct].

Views on certain topical international problems were also exchanged. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that the Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' Political Consultative Committee expressed the common willpower to deepen detente, to disarm and strengthen peace and cooperation among the peoples. They also emphasized that the two countries will make efforts, together with the (?other socialist countries) to achieve these (?cherished) goals.

Particular attention was devoted to the problems of disarmament. The two countries condemn the policy of intensifying rearmament which is being carried out by the aggressive imperialist circles, and they voiced themselves in favor of achieving a decisive turning point in the talks connected with halting the arms race and with disarmament.

The resolution of the two parties and countries was reaffirmed to continue developing goodneighborly relations with the Balkan countries and to contribute to turning the Balkan Peninsula into an area of goodneighborliness (?and peace).

The two countries expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America who are struggling against colonialism, neocolonialism, [word indistinct], racism and apartheid.

During the talks, which were held in a friendly (?and cordial) atmosphere, other international problems of mutual interest were also discussed.

[Bucharest AGERPRES in English at 0920 GMT 17 Feb adds: "The talks were attended for Romania by: Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Leonte Rauto, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P, chairman for Romania of the Romanian-Bulgarian joint government commission of economic and technico-scientific collaboration; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Birlea, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., director of the office of the R.C.P. general secretary and Romania's president; Constantin Mitea, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., adviser to the R.C.P. general secretary; Petre Duminica, member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., ambassador of Romania to Bulgaria. For Bulgaria by: Petur Mladenov, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C. of the B.C.P., minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, member of the C.C. of the B.C.P., deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman for Bulgaria of the Bulgarian-Romanian joint government commission of economic and technico-scientific collaboration; Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the C.C. of the B.C.P., chairman of the Committee for Culture; Milko Balev, member of the C.C. of the B.C.P., head of the office of the first secretary of the C.C. of the B.C.P.; Petur Danailov, member of the C.C. of the B.C.P., Bulgaria's ambassador to Romania."]

Hunting Party

AU171422 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0929 GMT 17 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, 16 Feb, AGERPRES--Answering Todor Zhivkov's invitation, Nicolae Ceausescu took part in a hunting party organized in the woods near Voder, on Friday morning.

Ceausescu Departs, Sends Telegram

AU171509 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 17 Feb 79 AU

[Text] The friendly visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu has ended. He paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman. This morning the Romanian guests left Bulgaria for home.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, sent the following telegram aboard his plane to Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council: While leaving the territory of friendly Bulgaria I wish to again express gratitude on my behalf and on the behalf of my wife for the hospitality which was accorded to us in your country. I am convinced that our latest meeting and the talks we had will give further impetus to the traditional friendly relations, to goodneighborliness, to comprehensive cooperation between our countries and parties, in the interest of the happiness of our two peoples as well as in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace and mutual understanding in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world. I take the opportunity to wish you and all the Bulgarian people cordial and friendly wishes for good health and happiness, for further greater successes in building the new life along the path of progress and of the well-being of the country.

'Announcement' on Ceausescu Visit

AU211304 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 18 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Apparent text of "Announcement" on the friendly visit of Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria]

[Text] At the invitation of Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council, Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary [as published] and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a friendly visit to Bulgaria on 15-17 February 1979.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Executive Political Committee, and the other officials accompanying them, visited the antibiotics plant in Razgrad, the Losnitsa agro-industrial complex, as well as other cultural and social institutions.

As an eloquent expression of the traditional friendship and cooperation existing between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, cordial and fraternal hospitality was rendered to the guests wherever they went.

Talks were held between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu in which the following officials participated on the Bulgarian side: Petur Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Lukanov, member of the BCP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Committee for Culture; Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee and head of the BCP Central Committee first secretary's office; Niko Yakhiel, member of the BCP Central Committee and assistant to the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee, as well as Petur Danailov, member of the BCP Central Committee and ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The following officials participated in the talks on the Romanian side: Elena Ceausescu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee; Leonte Rautu, member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and chairman of the Romanian side of the joint Romanian-Bulgarian committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Stefan Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Stefan Burlea, member of the RCP Central Committee and head of the RCP general secretary's and president's office; Constantin Mitia, adviser of the RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; and Petre Duminica, member of the RCP Central Committee and ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The top leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the Socialist Republic of Romania briefed each other on the successes achieved in building a developed socialist society in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the tasks which both the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples are accomplishing for successfully implementing the decisions adopted by the 11th BCP Congress and by the 11th RCP Congress, and at the national conferences of the two parties.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu noted with satisfaction that the friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, between the BCP and the RCP, are constantly expanding and intensifying on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity, on the basis of a strict observance of national independence, sovereignty and equal rights, on the basis of noninterference in each other's domestic affairs and on the basis of comradely mutual assistance.

The two leaders pointed out the fact that the basic tasks outlined in the sector of economic cooperation are being successfully implemented. The expressed their confidence that the talks held between them will contribute to the implementation of joint projects such as the Nikopol-Turnu Magurele hydro-power complex, the Ruse-Giurgiu heavy machine-building plant and the Olefine production complex, as well as contributing to commissioning the projects within fixed schedules, and that the talks will contribute to the further intensification of production sharing and specialization in the sector of production, to the mutual exchange of goods and to scientific and technical cooperation. The two leaders noted that the coordination of their national economic plans for the 1981-85 period, which is being presently implemented, will create prerequisites for a considerable, further expansion of the volume of bilateral economic relations after 1980. The implementation of these tasks entirely corresponds to the interests of both countries and peoples, and will at the same time represent an essential contribution to the implementation of the CEMA comprehensive program, to the increase in the power and influence of socialism, to the cause of peace, cooperation and social progress throughout the world.

The two countries' leaders also exchanged opinions on certain international questions. They stressed that the Moscow declaration adopted by the Political Consultative Committee in November 1978 represents a new and unmistakable confirmation of the common will of Warsaw Pact member states to intensify detente and to transform detente into an irreversible process; their common will to take concrete measures aimed at disarmament, at the consolidation of peace and security, at cooperation among peoples and at social progress throughout the world. Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania will both devote all efforts, together with the other Warsaw Pact member countries, together will all progressive and democratic forces, in order to achieve the goals laid down in the Moscow declaration.

Particular attention was devoted during the talks to disarmament questions. The two sides noted that the decisions of the Washington and Brussels NATO sessions aimed at increasing military potential represent serious obstacles to the stopping of the arms race and to taking genuine measures for disarmament. The two leaders condemn the policy of exacerbating the arms race, conducted by aggressive, imperialist circles, and declare themselves in favor of most promptly insuring a decisive change in the negotiations on stopping the arms race and for disarmament.

The importance of concluding the SALT talks between the USSR and the United States as soon as possible was stressed, a fact which is in accordance with the interest of consolidating detente, peace and international security.

The two sides declare themselves in favor of signing as soon as possible an agreement at the Vienna negotiations for the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe on the basis of the principle of not damaging the security of the countries, a fact which would be of particular importance for improving the atmosphere in Europe, for intensifying the policy of detente and development of cooperation on the continent. In this respect the hope was expressed that the proposals submitted by the socialist countries on 8 June 1978 would be discussed in a constructive spirit.

The two countries stressed the positive contribution of the special UN General Assembly session and entirely supported the idea of convening as soon as possible a universal disarmament conference with the participation of all states. They expressed themselves in favor of a universal treaty on the nonuse of force in international relations.

The two leaders once more confirmed the great importance of the CSCE and the necessity of applying its principles and tenets, in their entirety, for the further development of cooperation and, in particular, for taking disarmament measures, measures for military detente and for achieving true security on the European continent and throughout the world. They stressed the importance of making good preparations for the Madrid meeting scheduled for 1980 so that considerable, new successes may be achieved in this respect.

The two party and state leaders once more confirmed their parties' and governments' resolve to develop good neighborly relations and cooperation with the Balkan states and to contribute to the transformation of the Balkan into a zone of lasting peace, security and understanding.

The two sides expressed their solidarity with the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid, for national independence and social progress, for a strict observation of every people's right to decide upon their own destinies without any interference from abroad. Thus, the two sides declared themselves in favor of establishing equitable international economic relations, they declared themselves in favor of establishing a new economic order, insuring every state's right to use its own natural wealth in a sovereign manner, they declared themselves in favor of liquidating discrimination in international trade.

Other international problems of mutual interest were also discussed during the talks.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu once more confirmed the resolve of the BCP and the RCP to contribute to the consolidation of unity and cohesion of the international communist and workers movement, of all revolutionary and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism. In this connection the two leaders pointed out the particular importance of the declaration adopted at the conference of European communist and workers parties held in Berlin in 1976.

The talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu proceeded in a business-like, comradely and cordial atmosphere. The efforts of both the BCP and RCP in developing, in the future too, the comprehensive relations between the two countries in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty signed in 1970 and in the spirit of the joint Bulgarian-Romanian declaration signed in Sofia in 1977 were emphasized.

The two party and state leaders expressed their confidence that the exchange of opinions held between them will contribute to the further development of friendship and cooperation between the BCP and RCP, between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, between the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, which is in conformity with their vital interests, with the interests of the socialist countries and in conformity with the common cause of peace and socialism throughout the world.

In the spirit of the traditional relations existing between our two countries and peoples, in the spirit of the friendly relations existing between our two party and state leaders, Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu--having renewed the 1977 invitation addressed to the first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria State Council to pay an official visit to Romania at the head of a Bulgarian party and government delegation, invited Comrade Todor Zhivkov to pay a friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

Voden, 17 February 1979.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV SEND SYMPATHY MESSAGE TO POLISH LEADERS

AU161945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 16 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have sent a telegram to the Polish leaders Edward Gierek and Piotr Jaroszewicz expressing most genuine sympathy in connection with the loss of lives of Polish citizens caused by the explosion in the savings bank in Warsaw.

PARTY, STATE LEADERS GREET, AWARD KOSYGIN ON BIRTHDAY

AU202140 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 20 Feb 79 AU

[Text] On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov have greeted Aleskey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of his 75th birthday and on his being awarded with the Order of the October Revolution.

"In your person we greet one of the most noted figures of the CPSU and the Soviet state who has devoted his entire life to selfless service, to the cause of the Great October and to the struggle for implementing the social ideals in life," reads the message.

Further on it is stressed that the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people express their feelings of deep gratitude for the great merits of Aleksey Kosygin for developing Bulgarian-USSR relations and his personal contribution in implementing the BCP and the CPSU common course of comprehensive cooperation and coming together between our parties, countries and peoples.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Stanko Todorov wish Aleksey Kosygin long life, good health and further fruitful activity for the benefit of the Soviet people and the triumph of peace and social justice throughout the world. By a decree of the State Council Comrade Aleksey Kosygin is awarded with the Georgi Dimitrov Order.

SOVIET FOREIGN MINISTRY PARTY DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU171820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 17 Feb 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of the Foreign Ministry's leadership, a delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs party committee [as heard] led by committee secretary Stukalin paid a visit to Bulgaria from 12 to 17 February. During the talks information and experience on the work of the party organizations in the ministries of foreign affairs in Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in the sphere of foreign policy and international relations were exchanged. The delegation was received by Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV RECEIVES ROMANIAN MINISTER

AU211532 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 21 Feb 79 AU

[Text] On 21 February Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Ioan Avram, Romanian minister of machine building industry. The meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, was attended by Toncho Chakurov, Bulgaria's minister of machine building, and the two countries' ambassadors Petur Danailov and Petre Duminica.

They discussed a broad range of questions pertaining to further expanding the cooperation between the two countries in implementing the basis set by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu during their meetings.

STANISHEV RECEIVES VISITING JORDANIAN COMMUNISTS

AU202027 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 20 Feb 79 AU

[Text] On 20 February Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, received Sulayman Mazhar and Majid al-Khatib, members of the Politburo of the Jordanian Communist Party. Questions pertaining to further developing the relations between the two parties as well as some problems of the international situation and the world communist movement were discussed at the meeting which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Full unity of thought was noted on all matters which were discussed. China's aggression against Vietnam was condemned and full solidarity with the struggle of the heroic Vietnamese people was expressed.

Mutual readiness for further developing and strengthening the cooperation between the two fraternal parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism was expressed.

BCP CC DELEGATION LEAVES FOR MOROCCO 21 FEB

AU210956 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 21 Feb 79 AU

[Text] A BCP Central Committee delegation led by Nikola Kalchev, chief of the Industry and Transport Department at the BCP Central Committee, left for Morocco today. The delegation will attend the second congress of the Party of Progress and Socialism in Morocco.

AMBASSADOR PRESENTS MESSAGE TO INDIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU161645 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 16 Feb 79 AU

[Text] Bulgarian ambassador to Delhi Tocho Tochev has visited Prime Minister Morarji Desai and presented to him a message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and from Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers. The Indian prime minister expressed gratitude for the good wishes extended to him and conveyed his most genuine and cordial greetings to the leaders of the Bulgarian state and of the Bulgarian Government as well as to the Bulgarian people. During the talks a mutual desire was expressed for developing the friendly relations between Bulgaria and India and for expanding the mutually beneficial cooperation.

TRADE UNION CENTRAL COUNCIL PROTESTS PRC ATTACK

LD192104 Prague CTK in English 1640 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 19 Feb CETEKA--Czechoslovakia's Central Council of Trade Unions issued a statement today, strongly condemning the insidious attack on Socialist Vietnam by Chinese aggressors and demanding an immediate halt to all military actions and the unconditional withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam's territory.

The Chinese invasion of Vietnam is not only a gross violation of the territorial sovereignty of another state and of the principles of the UN Charter but also an expression of the Chinese leadership's hegemonistic, anti-socialist and reactionary policy. By attacking Vietnam, the Maoist ruling circles have openly shown their hatred of everything progressive and socialist, clearly confirmed their link with the most reactionary imperialist circles and their policy leading to the kindling of war conflicts and thus to the jeopardizing of world peace and security, the statement says:

On behalf of Czechoslovak trade unionists, the statement expresses full support for and solidarity with the courageous struggle of the people of Vietnam in defending their national independence.

It also expresses the conviction that the Vietnamese people will succeed in defending their country against the Chinese aggressors and will end their dauntless struggle with a just victory.

The Central Council of Trade Unions also sent a telegram to the General Federation of Vietnamese Trade Unions, expressing support for and solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

Demonstration at PRC Embassy

LD191924 [Editorial Report LD] Prague Domestic Service in Czech at 1730 GMT on 19 February carries a recorded on-the-spot report from Ilja Jenca on a demonstration by young Prague citizens outside the Chinese Embassy in Prague. The reporter describes the scene of what he calls a "passionate demonstration of the youth of Prague against China's aggression in Vietnam."

Among those demonstrating are young people and workers from Vietnam who are studying and learning in Czechoslovakia. Banners carried by the crowds say "we shall defeat Maoism. we shall be victorious in Vietnam," "hands off Vietnam." "end the war in Vietnam" and "for peace" the reporter says.

The reporter says that the windows of the Chinese embassy are closed and that an iron gate at the entrance has been closed. No one from the embassy has so far been willing to accept the protests of the young people and working people from the demonstrators.

Public Bodies Protest

LD192158 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 19 Feb CETEKA--The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front has sent a letter to the Vietnam Patriotic Front Central Committee, describing the Chinese invasion of vietnam as an expression of the reactionary anti-socialist chauvinist and hegemonistic policy of China's Maoist leadership.

The aggression against Vietnam is a serious threat to world peace and security in Asia and the whole world, the statement said, demanding a halt to the aggression and an immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnam.

The Czechoslovak Unions of Writers, Fine Artists, Dramatic Artists and Composers today issued a statement, expressing deep indignation at the invasion of Vietnam by Chinese troops. Just as Hitler once asserted that the Nazi Third Reich was threatened by Czechoslovakia, the Chinese leaders are now accusing the peaceloving people of Vietnam of aggression. They also play with fire and threaten world peace. The progressive world with the Soviet Union at its head, however, will prevent them from carrying out their designs, the statement said.

The Federal Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Unioin of Anti-Fascist Fighters expressed in its statement full solidarity with and support for the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the Chinese aggressors, and called on governments of states and the United Nations to force the Chinese leadership to stop its aggression and leave the territory of Vietnam.

Full solidarity with the Vietnamese women and all people of Vietnam is expressed in a letter of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Women's Union. Marie Jarosova, deputy chairman of the Czech National Council and chairman of the National Committee at Lidice, razed to the ground by the Nazis in June 1942, has said that "the bitter experience of our nations from World War II gives us the moral right to demand the condemnation of the aggressors who threaten the existence of mankind".

Protest against the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and full support for the struggle of the Vietnamese people against the aggression are expressed in the statements of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity with the Nations of Africa and Asia and the Central Committee of the Socialist Union of Youth.

Workers of the National Committee of Prague, which maintains traditional ties of friendship with Hanoi, its twin city, condemn China's invasion of Vietnam and so do the workers of the United Agricultural Cooperative of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Friendship at Palin near Michalovce, East Slovakia, who have been maintaining friendship ties with a Vietnamese cooperative in Tan Tien for 15 years.

Lorincz Commentary

AU201420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[Julius P. Lorincz Commentary in the Column "A Word on the Events": "A Base, Licentious Act"]

[Text] Chinese artillery, infantry and tank units--supported by the air force--have broken into the Socialist Republic of Vietnam like hordes of predators. They kill, burn and destroy on the soil of brave, heroic and peace-loving Vietnam. There are few human societies in the world that have been as hard tested as the Vietnamese people. For hundreds of years they had been invaded by Chinese feudals and in the more recent times by colonizers and imperialists. No one, however, has succeeded in subduing these people: all suffered a crushing defeat finally. Today they are being followed by the soldiers of Beijing's regime that calls itself a "people's" regime but which irrevocably has unmasked itself in these hours as being a deeply anti-people, reactionary, militarist and expansionist system that does not hesitate to start--in the interest of satisfying its great power, hegemonist ambitions--even a conflagration of war that destroys the norms of interstate relations and the principles of the UN Charter. The fate of these aggressors will not differ from the fates of their predecessors.

In the context of the enormous Chinese interest in armament, in deliveries of most modern Western weapons and in building their own armament industry, the West is accustomed to playing down serious Soviet warnings and warnings coming from other socialist countries and progressive and peace-loving forces from all over the world: "Only" China's defense needs were allegedly involved. The full justification for these emphatic and dramatic warnings has now been tragically confirmed. At this moment one cannot, therefore, but recall the coresponsibility for the situation that has arisen of those U.S. official circles and people from the NATO staff who are still speculating with the "Chinese card" in the confrontation of opposed social systems. The Chinese leadership is not a card but a very dangerous and base player who does not recognize the principles of peaceful coexistence, rejects the process of relaxation of tension and considers war to be inevitable. This is not confined to mere theories. During his recent visit to the United States Deng Xiaoping openly threatened Vietnam with a war and U.S. officials tolerated it silently.

Through the aggression against Vietnam the Chinese leadership is attempting some sort of a perverted compensation for the defeat suffered by the pro-Beijing regime in Cambodia and at the same time it is venting its anger over the fact that the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian patriotic forces have not subordinated themselves to Beijing's wish to subject Southeast Asia to a diktat and to control it. At the same time this aggressive war is an attempt to overcome, through escalated up chauvinism, Chinese domestic differences and problems, be it in Beijing's supreme power hierarchy, in the entire political sphere or in the economy and social sphere. After all, even the Beijing RENMIN RIBAO substantiated the attack against Vietnam by claiming the urgent need to "insure the smooth course of Chinese modernization."

Simultaneously, the cynical aggression against Vietnam is some sort of a test by means of which the Chinese leadership wants to see how far it can go in its expansiveness. Something similar was done by Hitlerite Germany and Mussolini's Italy in 1936 when they invaded the Spanish Republic. Even in the West it is known that in the end the matter was not confined to Spain. It is, therefore, high time to "rap the fingers" of the cheating Chinese player who is practically the only one in the world today who is officially inciting war and--as can be seen--does not confine himself to words.

However, historical parallels can never be completely exact--today's situation is completely different from the situation at the time of the Spanish Republic. The correlation of forces is fundamentally different. He who stands up militarily against the entire socialist system and against the movement for national independence while seriously threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia and in the whole world cannot get away with it unpunished. Face to face with the Chinese aggression the Vietnamese people will again prove their strength and determination in the battle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity; in the struggle for peace, progress and socialism. And the Soviet Union, which stressed in the government statement that it will fulfill its commitments toward Socialist Vietnam arising from the treaty and demonstrate its international solidarity with them, just as the other socialist countries--including our homeland, have done, as testified to by the statement of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government. The nonalined countries, communist and workers parties and progressive people throughout the world are with them. The strength of the broad international solidarity with Vietnam which is becoming consolidated and cemented in these difficult moments under the slogan hands off Vietnam!, will effectively help the Vietnamese people to halt the aggressor and drive him out of the country.

Kvapil Commentary

LD181454 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Karel Kvapil Commentary]

[Text] Press agencies every day pour out hundreds and hundreds of various reports from reports on meetings between various statesmen and their decisions, whether they be from the sphere of politics or economy, reports on cultural and sports events up to various curious happenings and events of interest. The saddest, however, are always those reports that announce the outbreak of a new military conflict. Among these is the report circulated late yesterday afternoon via the teleprinter circuits of all the world's main press agencies that China has started a large-scale aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Driven by the unrestrained hegemonistic aspirations of their Maoist leaders, hordes of Chinese soldiers, with the powerful support of the artillery and air force, invaded Vietnamese towns and villages to murder and plunder. In the course of only a few decades the heroic Vietnamese people are obliged for the third time to defend their freedom. Manpower needed for the country's peaceful reconstruction which until today has not yet been able to heal the wounds inflicted by the U.S. aggressors, are obliged, for the time being, to put aside working tools and take up arms once again.

For a number of months the Beijing leaders have been concentrating numerous military divisions along SRV borders. After the failure of their demagogic campaign concerning the alleged persecution of the so-called ethnic Chinese living in Vietnam, they came up with new tales, this time, for a change about the violations of Chinese borders by Vietnamese soliders. These naked lies could, however, deceive only those to whom a united and free Vietnam was thorn in the flesh, as it was to the Chinese Maoists. Numerous witnesses concurred in their testimony about the continuing Chinese provocations and the boundless prudence and patience exercised by Vietnamese representatives. Continual Vietnamese appeals for serious talks on all contentious issues remained unanswered and when recently the pro-Maoist Pol Pot clique fell by the will of the Cambodian people. The Beijing leaders decided to repair their damaged prestige in Southeast Asia--by guns and tanks.

It is true that even after the recent threats made by Chinese Vice Premier Deng, who, during his visit in the United States, declared with conceit that China would teach Vietnam a lesson. The peace-loving world still hoped that the strength of public opinion would act as a brake on the aggressive designs of the Maoists. What is, however, public opinion to those who neglect even the opinion of their own people and who, in pursuit of the 2,000-year-old dream of the Chinese rulers to achieve domination, are willing to plunge not only Southeast Asia but also the whole world into a new military conflict. One cannot but identify oneself fully with the statement by the Vietnamese Government that by their aggression against the SRV Beijing's rulers have fully exposed their expansionism and great power hegemonism, their reactionary policy, and, at variance with the interests of the Vietnamese people, have seriously undermined the traditional friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people.

By their aggression against Vietnam, the Chinese ruling circles have come out against the whole socialist system, against the national independence movement, and in doing so they have seriously undermined peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

Bratislava on U.S. Role

LD202236 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Did the United States give the green light to the military intervention by China against Socialist Vietnam? Our correspondent Michal Stacel discusses this question:

Last week, in connection with the developments in Iran, the U.S. President was seriously considering postponing his trip to Mexico. However, at the end of the week, the fact that more than 300,000 Chinese soldiers had invaded Vietnam did not prevent him spending a pleasant weekend in Camp David. In the first case, the lives of Americans in Tehran and the supplies of Mexican oil were involved. In the second case, the fate of Vietnam and detente were at stake. The President Chose to go skiing. And thus China was able to set forth along the path of military adventure in Indochina without worries, without worries that in one way or another it could upset its U.S. friends. As was borne out by the declaration Deng Xiaoping made in the course of his U.S. performance, his hosts were well informed about the intentions of the Beijing Government. We are not guessing. The French paper LIBERATION wrote that there is no doubt that in the course of the meeting with Carter Deng had informed him about the Chinese intention to punish Vietnam. It is clear that China would not have taken any risk had it not obtained the necessary guarantees from the United States. So much for the peoples liberation.

This was also confirmed by the influential Senator Javits in a television interview. He indicated that China accelerated the normalization of relations with the United States in order to have a free hand for this military adventure. After all, President Carter and his team expressed much the same after a meeting dealing with the Chinese military intervention. They announced that the Chinese attack on Vietnam did not violate the normalization of relations between the two countries. This was enough for Beijing to set in motion the machine which has been in preparation for a long time, a machine called a punitive expedition against Vietnam, a punitive expedition which is taking place on a 700-km front and is being carried out by about 20 divisions supported by tanks and artillery, a punitive expedition which very much resembles the beginning of the South Vietnamese military adventure of the United States. We still remember that at that time the Chinese readership did not object to the U.S. role in Southeast Asia. After its collapse, the initiative was taken up by China and now--this time with U.S. agreement--it tries to decide the fortune of entire nations. Its plans are to appear serious with the aid of the army. After all the army is well qualified for this; in the 1960's it invaded India, it caused provocations on the Ussuri River, and in the 1970's it occupied the Paracel Islands.

This clearly shows that what is happening in Vietnam is neither a punitive expedition nor an accidental action by Beijing. It is a permanent line and a characteristic feature of Chinese Maoist policy. After all, even the fact that such a military adventure brings the world to the brink of a catastrophe is also in keeping with the Chinese theory about the inevitability of wars. As regards this, there is also a unique harmony with bourgeois theory, and some of its followers who include scientists from circles close to the U.S. President, Brzezinski being the most important of them.

The front of the enemies of real socialism is now very colorful and varied. However, they have one thing in common: Hatred, and fear. Hatred for socialism and fear of its power.

SRV Ambassador Statement

LD191830 Prague in English to Africa 1730 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Statement made by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's ambassador to Prague, Nguyen Tien Thong--read by announcer, date and place not specified]

[Text] Early in the morning on 17th February, 1979, Chinese reactionary rulers started a war of aggression against Vietnam, deploying infantry, artillery and tanks. The whole Vietnamese people are sending their warm greetings to members of the People's Army, People's Militia and to members of the national minorities in the border provinces who are heroically opposing the aggressors and treating them with the first punitive blows.

After 2 days of heavy fighting on 17th and 18th February they checked the Chinese invaders and inflicted heavy losses on them. According to preliminary reports thousands of Chinese aggressors were put out of action and many tanks destroyed or captured. For a century the Vietnamese people have been heroically fighting against imperialist aggression. From the position of an imperialist colony the Vietnamese people managed to emerge victoriously in the struggle against a number of imperialist powers.

By their aggression against Vietnam the Chinese rulers show that they are pursuing the line of Chinese warlords, imperialists and colonizers. As the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's statement (?from) 17th February put it, by their aggression against Vietnam the Chinese rulers have stood up against the whole socialist system, against the national liberation movement, seriously menacing peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the whole world. That is why the whole progressive mankind have raised their voice to condemn China's aggression. The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the Czechoslovak Government have sharply condemned the Chinese leaders and expressed warm support for the Vietnamese people in their just struggle for independence and freedom.

The Vietnamese people thank warmly Czechoslovakia and all other fraternal socialist countries and all friends throughout the world for supporting that present struggle for independence and freedom, concluded Nguyen Tien Thong, Vietnam's ambassador to Prague.

Apart from the aggression itself, another important connection gives cause for concern, and this is that the aggression was started shortly after the visit to the United States by Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese vice premier, who in the present power struggle in China is practically Peking's No 1 man. He made no secret both before and in the course of the visit that the main aim of his U.S. mission was to acquire allies within the Carter administration for the hegemonistic aims of Beijing. In exchange for the arms and military equipment he asked for, he offered as payment, above all, anti-Sovietism. Deng's hysterical anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnamese statements shocked even experienced diplomats, who termed such a misuse of a state visit to insult a third part unprecedented except, of course, Hitler's rage at the time of Munich.

Curiously, President Carter remained silent, and Brzezinski, his adviser for national security affairs, even wrung his hands with pleasure at how much the longed for Chinese card helped him to suppress the influence of Vance, the secretary of state, who advocated greater caution. Words of warnings uttered by more realistically thinking U.S. and European politicians have now acquired greater significance. And one can only hope that President Carter himself will now listen to them more carefully.

The fact is that the Maoist aggression against Vietnam has only confirmed tragically that the Beijing rulers have not asked NATO countries to provide them with arms merely for self-defense, as they claim hypocritically, but, on the contrary, in order to wage aggressive wars against the neighboring peace-loving and sovereign states, which have decided to go their own independent way, a fact which the socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, have been pointing for some time now.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the fate of the Chinese aggressors will be the same as the French and Americans before. The heroic Vietnamese people, supported by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries and all progressive forces in the world, will prevail. No one will, however, be able to give back life to the innocent victims of the aggression. Such is the relentless logic of the history of mankind. One can, however, learn from their tragedy--in this instance, how short-sighted and dangerous for the peaceful life of the whole of mankind is any game with the Chinese card.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES KOSYGIN ON 75TH BIRTHDAY

LD202346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a letter of best wishes to Comrade Kosygin on his 75th birthday. The letter states in part that the working people of Socialist Czechoslovakia respect Comrade Kosygin as a foremost representative of the CPSU, as a distinguished statesman and a comrade who has devoted his entire rich life, filled with creative work, to the struggle for a happy life for the Soviet people, the promotion of cooperation, the consolidation of the internationalist unity of the community of socialist countries, the victory of the cause of socialism and communism, and peace and progress in the world.

Husak highly appraised Comrade Kosygin's personal contribution to strengthening and deepening fraternal ties between the two communist parties, the systematic care and comradely help he offers to the promotion of the traditional Czechoslovak-Soviet relations of friendship, alliance and all-round cooperation. In his letter Comrade Husak congratulated Comrade Kosygin on being awarded the Klement Gottwald Order for these merits on the recommendation of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

Strougal Congratulates Kosygin

LD202350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium has sent a letter of congratulations to Comrade Aleksey Kosygin on this significant anniversary, his 75th birthday. The premier values Comrade Kosygin's long years of tireless work for the good of the USSR people, which serves as an example of devotion to the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism and their creative application in the everyday practical life of Soviet society.

The letter further recalls that Comrade Kosygin, by his wealth of experience, has contributed to the consolidation of the unity of the community of socialist countries and the promotion of their all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation. In his letter the federal premier noted Comrade Kosygin's sincere attitude toward our country and his personal endeavors for constantly deepening and expanding internationalist friendship and fraternal alliance between the people of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union.

Lubomir Strougal also congratulated Comrade Kosygin on receiving the Klement Gottwald Order.

HUSAK, BILAK RECEIVE NEW ENVOY TO SWEDEN

LD160238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received in Prague the newly appointed Czechoslovak ambassador to Sweden, Roman Narozny, in connection with the start of his diplomatic mission. The new Czechoslovak ambassador was today also received by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

STROUGAL CABLES CONDOLENCES TO POLAND'S JAROSZEWICZ

LD171808 Prague CTK in English 0850 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague, 17 Feb, CETEKA--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal last night sent a telegram of condolence to Polish Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz on the tragic accident in a Warsaw savings bank.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR

LD170425 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Jaroslav Knizka, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received the Soviet ambassador, Vladimir Matskevich, at the Cernin Palace in Prague yesterday. They discussed Czechoslovak-Soviet relations.

JAKES LEAVES FOR MOSCOW FOR 'BRIEF WORKING VISIT'

LD210014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, left for Moscow by air today for a brief working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee. At Ruzyne Airport he was seen off by Miroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Committee and Auditing Commission, and other leading workers of the CPCZ Central Committee.

BARCAK MEETS UN EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION OFFICIAL

LD152336 Prague CTK in English 2100 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovakia's Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak met here today with executive secretary of the UN Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) Janez Stanovnik to discuss some questions concerning the Czechoslovak participation in this organization.

They discussed further possibilities of trade and economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and other ECE member states including industrial cooperation. The Czechoslovak minister highly appreciated the role played by the ECE in the development of trade on the European Continent and expressed the conviction that the activity of this organization will also in the future contribute to the promotion of international cooperation in the sphere of trade.

INDRA RECEIVES NEW PAKISTANI AMBASSADOR

LD160208 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, received in Prague today the new ambassador of the Pakistani Islamic Republic in Czechoslovakia, Stephen Aratoon Yusuf, before the start of his mission.

CHNOUPEK MEETS WITH MOLDAVIA'S BODYUL IN KISHINEV

LD220026 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs, who is currently in the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Government, was received in Kishinev today by Ivan Bodyul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia. In the course of a cordial and friendly conversation he informed Comrade Chnoupek about the economic, political and social development of the republic. He spoke in detail about the concentration and specialization of agricultural production on the basis of the establishment of agricultural-industrial complexes which are enabling Moldavian agriculture to achieve outstanding results. He also voiced his great appreciation of the cooperation with Czechoslovak agriculture and of the standards of industrial products from Czechoslovakia.

Bohuslav Chnoupek then visited the exhibition of the successes by the national economy of the Moldavian SSR in Kishinev and acquainted himself with activities of the scientific, production and industrial association in the vicinity of Kishinev.

IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS WITH CSSR AMBASSADOR

LD212118 Prague CTK in English 1703 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, 21 Feb, CETEKA--Foreign Minister of Iran's Provisional Government Karim Sanjabi received here today Czechoslovak Ambassador to Iran Vladimir Polacek. They discussed strengthening friendly relations between the two countries after the victory of the Iranian revolution.

RUDE PRAVO ON RECOGNITION OF IRAN'S GOVERNMENT

AU161020 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "We Comment": "In the Interests of Developing Contacts"]

[Excerpts] The CSSR recognizes the Iranian Provisional Government; this is evident from the telegram sent this Tuesday [13 February] by CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to Mehdi Bazargan, chairman of the Provisional Iranian Government. On our part this is an act which naturally follows from the great revolutionary movement in Iran and the people's victory. We are doing so in the conviction that this step benefits the interests of the people of both countries and the consolidation of peaceful coexistence as well. This also documents the CSSR's endeavor to maintain and develop all-round friendly relations with Iran.

The events in the past few weeks have convincingly shown that all imperialist--and above all, and in the first place, all U.S.--variants for "solving" the Iranian situation have ended in absolute failure. The extensive meddling which contained the threatening elements of an envisaged U.S. military intervention aimed at reversing the antimonarchist development in Iran and at redirecting the country again into the U.S. stream has failed.

For the Iran of today the program of the Iranian Provisional Government is both significant and constructive. This government is receiving these days increasingly wider international recognition; part of it is the recognition by our republic, in the interests of friendship and good development of mutual all-round relations.

ROHLICEK, POLAND'S JAGIELSKI INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC TALKS

LD161152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 15 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The 18th session of the Czechoslovak-Polish committee for economics and scientific-technical cooperation has ended in Warsaw. The heads of both delegations, Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and Rudolf Rohlicek, Czechoslovak deputy premier, were asked by Frantisek Sojka, our Warsaw correspondent, after the signing of the final documents, for a brief evaluation of the results of the session:

[Jagielski--begin recording in Polish fading into superimposed Czech translation] I would first like to stress two points. In implementing the plan of cooperation between the CSSR and Poland, we are guided by the conclusions of the talks of leading representatives of our parties, Comrades Gustav Husak and Edward Gierek, as well as by the conclusions of the negotiations of both our governments' premiers. In connection with the main task we substantiate the activities and actions in the framework of our committee. I would stress as a very important result the deepening cooperation and specialization of production. I can cite as an example that, if our overall trade turnover represented until a few--let us say, 4 years ago--10-12 percent of products manufactured in cooperation, the figure is now (?almost) 35 percent. That is very important and it must be stated that this traditional commercial exchange is entering a new, so to speak, higher stage where cooperation and specialization of production is stressed. We also discussed new cooperation relating to electronics, the power industry and to cooperation in the manufacture of agricultural machinery which, in my view, is exceptionally important. We also have to seek further possibilities for deepening our specialization and cooperation of production. I want to stress that this is not only a matter of our bilateral relations but, at the same time, a general contribution to cooperation in the sphere of specialization and coordination of production, in the framework of the entire Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. [end recording]

[Sojka] I then asked Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, for a brief assessment:

[Rohlicek--begin recording in Slovak] As has already been said, we focussed our attention on an elaboration of the conclusions of the summit meeting and, in particular, on the document on the main directions of development of cooperation between the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Polish People's Republic. The document has enormous importance for us because it sets long-term possibilities of developing socialist economic integration, above all in spheres mentioned by Comrade Jagielski. I would like to add that, for instance, enormous possibilities in our mutual cooperation exist in extraction machinery for the coal industry. Of very great importance is the prepared agreement on a further development of cooperation in the tractor industry between our two countries. Furthermore, I would like especially to stress that we have paid attention to cooperation in the scientific-technical sphere, because the intellectual potential both of Czechoslovakia and the Polish People's Republic, working in close cooperation and in a coordinated way, can achieve even better results than hitherto. We have also dealt with and examined documents relating to solutions of existing problems and, especially, of a smooth development of transport between our two countries. We want to concentrate on improving primarily railroad transport in the years to come. The conclusions of this committee will be fully utilized for the elaboration of coordination of national economic plans between our fraternal countries and for the elaboration of plans of each one of them. [end recording]

CPCZ-AUSTRIAN CP JOINT COMMUNIQE ISSUED

AU210948 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 15 Feb 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Communique on the visit of a delegation by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Austria in Czechoslovakia".]

[Text] On 11-13 February 1979 a delegation of the Communist Party of Austria (KPOE) led by its chairman, Franz Muhri, paid a visit to the CSSR at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee. Other members of the delegation were Hans Kalt, member of the KPOE Central Committee Politburo, and Hans Steiner, member of the KPOE Central Committee and chief of its Foreign Department.

In the course of its visit the delegation conducted talks with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. It acquainted itself with results of advanced socialist society in the CSSR.

The communique states that during the deliberations the representatives of the Communist Party of Austria and the CPCZ informed each other about developments in their countries and parties and exchanged views on the development of the international communist and workers' movement, on the topical questions of current international developments, and on contacts between Czechoslovakia and Austria. Also discussed were measures for further deepening mutual comradely cooperation. All questions discussed reflected a total unanimity of views.

The representatives of the CPCZ expressed their high appreciation and support for the activity of the Communist Party of Austria, and its struggle for political, economic and social interests by the Austrian working people in the endeavor for strengthening peace, security and social progress. They wished it successes in fulfilling the resolutions of its 23d congress and expressed the conviction that their realization will further strengthen the role of the KPOE among the Austrian working people and consolidate the cooperation of democratic and progressive forces in the country in the struggle against big capital and for democracy and socialism.

In the course of its visit the KPOE delegation again convinced itself of the broad activity and initiative with which the working people of Czechoslovakia support the CPCZ line and strive for the fulfillment of the conclusions of the 15th congress. The delegation of the Communist Party of Austria highly appreciated the results achieved in Czechoslovakia under the party's leadership in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres, and the all-round broadening and deepening of socialist democracy. The Austrian delegation also appreciated the contribution by the Czechoslovak foreign policy to detente in the world and to deepening all-round cooperation and faith in Europe.

Both parties believe that the consistent peace policy of the USSR and other socialist countries--supported by the progressive forces of the entire world--is the most powerful force in the struggle of the nations for peace and social progress. Both parties denounce categorically the imperialist policy of feverish armament and plans aimed at the development and production of new types and systems of weapons of mass destruction. They plead for banning the neutron bomb, halting the production of all types of nuclear weapons, and all weapons of mass destruction and for their complete liquidation.

Both parties stress the great significance of the November session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee member countries in Moscow--the session's declaration is an expression of an unequivocal commitment by the countries of the socialist community to the cause of peace, and it outlines an effective and reliable path to deepening the process of detente, disarmament, all-round securing of peace and security, and mutually beneficial and equal cooperation between states, above all in the European Continent. The two sides fully endorse the position taken by the Warsaw Pact states that all progressive forces must increase their effort for consolidating the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The two sides highly appreciate the successes achieved by the GDR in the 30 years of its existence and their contribution to the struggle for progress, peace and socialism in the world.

The two sides fully support the struggle of the Vietnamese people for the defense of their sovereignty and wish them many successes in their socialist development. They resolutely condemn all hegemonist attempts by the Chinese leadership to interfere in their internal affairs.

They welcome the victory of the revolutionary patriotic forces in Cambodia and express their full support to the People's Revolutionary Council as the only legal representative of the Cambodian people. They are convinced that the building of a new just and consistently democratic social system in the People's Republic of Cambodia will contribute to the strengthening of peace, friendship and goodneighborly relations in Southeast Asia. The CPCZ and the Communist Party of Austria fully support the endeavor for further deepening the unity and cohesion of the communist and workers' parties in the fight for common goals, peace, security, democracy and social progress. They resolutely denounce attacks against the unity of the international communist and workers' movement, attempts to set one side against another, and to interfere with their revolutionary character. Both parties stress their joint view that a creative application of Marxism-Leninism, accompanied with the observance of the general laws and great experiences of the international working class, as well as of specific national conditions, outlines a realistic path to the solution of the topical tasks of the current fight for social progress.

The representatives of the two fraternal parties expressed solidarity and active support to the nations struggling for independence, national and social liberation and social progress.

They condemn the separate negotiations on the problems of the Middle East aimed against the interests of the Arab people, the Palestinian people in particular, and demand a political solution of these problems on the basis of resolutions adopted by the UN Security Council. They deem it necessary to oppose as resolutely as possible the hegemonistic, great-power, chauvinist and expansionist policy of the present Chinese leadership.

The two sides condemn Beijing's cooperation with NATO militarist circles and attempts by some capitalist states to arm the PRC with modern military technology and support its expansionist plans aimed against peace-loving states. Beijing's present policy is a policy devoted to the preparation of war and a threat to the peaceful future of mankind. This is why the forces of peace, progress and freedom must take a firm stand against it.

When discussing the questions of interstate cooperation between the two countries the CPCZ representatives stressed that all Czechoslovak people sincerely esteem the fact that during the entire postwar period the KPOE has persistently and tenaciously striven for the development and deepening of an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation between the CSSR and the Republic of Austria in political, economic, cultural and in other spheres. Some positive results have been achieved in this field. The two sides believe that the further all-round development of this cooperation, based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and elimination of discriminatory measures on the Austrian side, fully corresponds to their positions, is to the benefit of the people of both countries and they will, therefore, continue to support it fully. The representatives of both parties expressed their wish to strengthen and deepen further the traditional contacts and sincere cooperation between the CPCZ and the Austrian Communist Party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and to aid the further strengthening of the might, unity and cohesion of the entire international communist and workers' movement.

The delegation of the Communist Party of Austria invited the delegation of the CPCZ for a visit to Austria. The invitation was accepted with gratitude. At the close of the deliberations, a protocol on the further cooperation between the two parties in 1979-1980 was signed.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA SCORES WORK ATTITUDES IN SOCIETY

AU211335 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 16 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Attitude Toward Work"]

[Excerpts] Today we want to devote ourselves to the fundamental component and the most characteristic feature of the socialist way of life--work. Although exploitation does not exist in socialism, not all people have the proper attitude toward work. Vestiges of unhealthy egoism and individualism do not permit some people to grasp the essence and all the connections of work under socialism. Egoistic individuals, in the first place, those that absent themselves from work, speculators, frequent job-changers and people who approach their duties in the workplace irresponsibly are incapable of seeing that when they work for society they are doing a good turn for themselves; after all, in our society no one can appropriate the results of others' work.

But what is the attitude in many places in our country toward those people who view work from petty bourgeois positions? I assume we all agree that any manifestation of parasitism deserves condemnation. After all, no one has the right to misuse the results of others' work. However, let us admit how often we behave without concern, and even condescendingly, when things happen before our eyes that have nothing in common with socialist working ethics and discipline. Otherwise no noveaux riches could undisturbedly vegetate in our midst--those who definitely did not acquire their luxury villas, luxury cards, weekend chalets and so forth through honest work. The socialist attitude toward work could manifest itself still more effectively in our standard of living if we would stop confusing the attribute "socialist" with the word "petty bourgeois."

NEW EXPERIMENT IN CONSTRUCTION TO IMPROVE EFFICIENCY

AU201425 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 19 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Experiment in Construction"]

[Excerpt] Our construction sphere's answer to the Belorussian experiment and to the new, exacting tasks in construction is the adoption and implementation of the "experiment in perfecting the construction sphere's planned management" being carried out in the Slovak Socialist Republic by the economic production unit of the Kosice industrial constructions enterprise and in the Czech Socialist Republic by the economic production unit of the Ostrava construction engineering enterprise and by the Prague branch of the water construction projects enterprise.

When elaborating the experiment's principles, we had proceeded from the "comprehensive experiment in the management of efficiency and quality" and took into account the trends of the Belorussian experiment and methods of the national economic management in the upcoming 5-year plan. The experiment's basic objective is to verify those management elements that will, in particular, support final production, that is, the completion of projects within planned deadlines, the observance and shortening of construction deadlines and elements oriented toward upholding the indexes of quality and efficiency. Thus we can rightly speak about the similarity and linkage with the Belorussian experiment. However, our experiment is oriented toward the construction sphere and concerns the rest of the participants in capital construction only marginally. Therefore it can be regarded only as the first stage of the elimination of deficiencies in capital investment.

The external climate--the relationship among, and the attitude of, all participants in capital investment toward the enterprises taking part in the experiment--plays an important role here. What is involved here is that the industrial constructions' results and experience be assessed after a period and that comprehensive measures adopted, based on a systematic implementation of the principles of projects' completion, quality and efficiency in accordance with the principles of the Belorussian experiment. This second stage will demand a greater and a more thorough participation by all direct partners in capital construction, by their superior bodies and central planning organs including the Federal Ministry of Technical and Investment Promotion and the National Ministries of Construction and Technology.

SED ELECTION CONFERENCES CONDEMN PRC 'AGGRESSION'

LD191742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1428 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The 1978-79 SED party elections were concluded this weekend with the 2-day discussion of the reports by the delegates and reelections of the executives in the remaining five GDR bezirke and at the Wismut regional party organizations. Conferences of the party organizations of the Ministry for State Security and the Ministry for the Interior also took place.

The meetings characterized by optimism, were attended by Central Committee delegations headed by members and candidates of the SED Central Committee Politburo. A cordial welcome was extended by the delegates in Suhl to Kurt Hager, in Cottbus to Harry Tisch and Werner Walde, in Frankfurt-Oder to Horst Dohlus, at Wismut to Werner Jarowinski, in Potsdam to Egon Krenz, in Karl-Marx-Stadt to Gerhard Schuerer, at the Ministry for State Security to Erich Mielke and at the Ministry for the Interior to Alfred Neumann.

The successful course of the delegate conferences is an impressive testimony to the unity and cohesion of the working class party. The reports showed that the program of full employment, national prosperity and stability are bearing heavy fruit. Many new initiatives testify to the growing willingness by the people to turn the GDR's 30th anniversary into an impressive show of socialist achievements on German soil. The main task, which serves the interests and prosperity of the people, is being consistently realized.

The discussion at the conferences turned into a creative, open and detailed exchange of experiences involving 168 delegates. Workers, cooperative peasants, scientists, teachers, artists, officials from the party and mass organizations as well as comrades from the state apparatus and officials from industry took the floor. Their contributions were characterized by firm trust in the party's policy, the Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker.

The highlight of all the meetings were the statements by the heads of the Central Committee delegations, which met with great approval. They discussed topical questions of the party's domestic and foreign policy. At the end of the delegate conferences, the reports were confirmed and adopted.

At the conferences resolute protest was voiced against China's aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The delegates affirmed the staunch solidarity of the GDR with the Vietnamese people, and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Chinese aggressor troops from Vietnam's territory.

In a secret ballot the delegates elected the bezirk executive and the auditing commissions. Reelected as first secretaries of the bezirk executive committee are: Werner Walde in Cottbus; Jochen Hertwig in Frankfurt-Oder; Siegfried Lorenz in Karl-Marx-Stadt; Guenter Jahn in Potsdam; Hans Albrecht in Suhl, and Alfred Rhode in the Wismut regional party organization.

Gerhard Heidenrich was reelected first secretary of the party organization of the Ministry for State Security; Erwin Primpke was reelected first secretary of the party organization of the Ministry for the Interior.

Peace Council Condemns Attack

LD191510 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The military attack by China against Vietnam has caused revulsion among GDR citizens. They describe Beijing's aggression as a crime against peace and international security. Together with all progressive forces in the world they are standing in solidarity at the side of the heroic Vietnamese people and demanding the immediate unconditional cessation of all military actions and the immediate withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. The protest statement of the Peace Council and the GDR Solidarity Committee reads: "We have heard the news about the attack of Chinese troops against Vietnamese territory with revulsion. This fills us with concern about world peace. A dangerous threat to international security has been created with this aggression. Like all other peoples, the peoples of Vietnam desire to live in peace. We demand from the Chinese Government the immediate withdrawal of the aggressive troops and the cessation of all frontier violations," says the joint statement.

In our solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam we know we are in agreement with the world public, which is extremely worried. Together with all peace-loving forces we demand: Stop the aggression; hands off Vietnam." The GDR Peace Council has so far received numerous protest statements from the population.

National Front Protests

LD192341 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1939 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] On behalf of all social forces united in the National Front, the National Council of the GDR National Front protested against the Chinese criminal attack on Vietnam and emphatically called on the Chinese leaders to withdraw their troops immediately and to refrain in future from any kind of aggressive actions. The National Council assures the Vietnamese people of their unreserved solidarity and active support. The Central Council of the FDJ described the Chinese invasion as a challenge to all peace-loving forces. Filled with disgust, the GDR youth condemned this aggression. "We assure the fraternal Vietnamese people, its steadfast, battle-tested youth and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth League, of our unshakeable and active solidarity." In addition, protests were made against the Chinese aggression by the Central Executive of the Committee of GDR Anti-Fascist Resistance Fights, the GDR Human Rights committee, the GDR Journalists Union as well as by the members of the countries parties and mass organizations.

West Berlin CP Protests

LD201104 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2339 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] West Berlin--The Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin [SEW] Executive energetically condemned at its 10th meeting this evening the Chinese rulers' aggression against Vietnam. This attack, which has provoked disgust, indignation and protest among all peace-loving people, is an expression of reactionary hegemonist policy, a lust for expansion and big-power chauvinism on the part of the Chinese rulers, the protest declaration adopted by the SEW Executive states. "We demand an immediate and unconditional stop to the aggression and an immediate withdrawal by Chinese troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," the SEW Executive stated, appealing at the same time to all peace-loving forces in West Berlin to intensify their solidarity with Vietnam.

SRV Ambassador Condemns Aggression

LD202032 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Hoang Tu, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the GDR, today described the Chinese attack as an insolent affront to the socialist world system and peace-loving mankind. At a protest meeting at Humboldt University in Berlin he affirmed the determination of the Vietnamese people to rebuff the aggressors. He thanked the GDR people for their help and support. Throughout today many working people, organizations and associations and noted personages in the GDR expressed their solidarity with Socialist Vietnam.

Reisz Commentary

LD202340 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] What is really happening? Are two socialist states. Vietnam and China, at war? The question can be asked at different levels. For present purposes it is splendidly simple [words indistinct] it evades the issue of responsibility, of who is the aggressor and who the victim.

An appeal is made to both sides--and this is the real purpose of the campaign. Never mind that the United States was bound to know in advance what would happen (?ever since) Deng Xiaoping arrogantly announced that Vietnam would be punished in the style of the erstwhile colonial powers whenever they set about teaching obstreperous peoples a lesson. Second, it has been part of U.S. political doctrine for some time to bring about closer consultations with the rulers in Beijing on questions of common strategic interests--and note that this is a phrase from a lecture given by President Carter's security adviser Brzezinski in Washington on 20 December last year.

Meanwhile, there has been Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States and nobody can make me believe that consultations on the matter did not take place. In short, an attempt is being made to obscure the responsibility and guilt for an act of aggression, just as in the case of Israeli aggression. All this is tantamount to political support for China's aggression against Vietnam."

War between two socialist countries? Surely there are criteria. There is no socialism without socialist policy, yet the Chinese leaders have refused for years (?to support) nuclear disarmament. That is not socialist policy. They stabbed the people of Bangldesh in the back when they were fighting for freedom. That is not socialist policy. They spend vast amounts of money on arms purchases from the imperialists. That is not socialist policy. They talk about the unavoidability of war. And, above all, they act in accordance with such talk. That has nothing to do with socialist policy. The attack on Vietnam is an attack on socialism, regardless of whether it is committed by the United States or China. That is antisocialist policy. The time when the Chinese People's Republic pursued a socialist policy is long past. Its leaders have fallen so low that it is well nigh impossible to fall even lower.

Radman Commentary

LD192028 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Martin Radmann commentary]

[Excerpts] Hands off Vietnam. This call is going round the world, and the GDR people too, have reacted with anger to this dastardly Chinese attack. We have always felt a solidarity with the courageous Vietnamese people; this has always been a matter close to us, and not least for our youth.

We have always felt solidarity with the liberation struggle against French colonial rule, and with the struggle against the imperialist U.S. aggressors. After the victory of the Vietnamese people Erich Honecker coined the slogan: Solidarity, Now More Than Ever. This I found impressively confirmed in many talks at the end of 1977 during the visit by the SED Central Committee general secretary, and it has a solid meaning in Socialist Vietnam. How right this slogan and standpoint were and are is being proven right now.

This protest follows the incursion by armed Chinese forces into Vietnamese territory, it follows the attack against Vietnam's sovereignty and independence, this crime against peace and international solidarity. This challenge against all peace-loving peoples is telling proof that the Beijing leadership with its hostile policy towards the Soviet Union and other socialist countries pursues aims which tally completely with those of the most aggressive imperialist forces. The strong echo of protest by the peoples show how Beijing isolates itself and all those who play the Beijing card.

In the course of his unbridled speeches of invective in the United States, Deng Xiaoping left no doubt about the depth of his hatred for the Soviet Union and real socialism. The support of the Camp David plot is also typical for the stand adopted by the Chinese leadership, as are the many demands for further arming NATO and for heating up the arms race.

Now he declares quite openly and without shame that he wants to punish Vietnam for its independent and sovereign policy. Erich Honecker said yesterday in Luanda that the cowardly Chinese attack against the Vietnamese people must be a cause for all to repulse the attacker, and that today there is a real chance to put the enemies of the peoples and of peace in their place. For this, we have the increasing power and influence of the socialist community of states, of the nonalined states and all peace-loving forces in the world.

In this conviction we once again assure the fraternal Vietnamese people of the GDR's effective solidarity and demand: Hands off Socialist Vietnam. As has been shown, Vietnam is capable of defending itself, especially as it has reliable friends.

REPORTAGE ON HONECKER'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

For East Berlin ADN coverage of the visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, to Angola 17-19 February, see the Southern Africa section of the 21 February and subsequent issues of the Subsaharan Africa DAILY REPORT.

HONECKER, STOPH SEND BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO KOSYGIN

LD211143 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0304 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Leading dignitaries in the GDR sent cordial congratulations today to Aleksey Kosygin, Soviet premier and CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, on his 75th birthday. The greetings message, which is signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and by Premier Willi Stoph, pays tribute to the great contribution by Kosygin "to the all-round strengthening of the Soviet state and its international authority as guarantor of the peace and security of nations. As a consistent Marxist-Leninist and a fervent internationalist, you work wholeheartedly and untiringly for the constant strengthening and development of the socialist community of states and of the fraternal bond between our two parties," the message reads. Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph also voice the conviction that the GDR "will continue to make its contribution to the deepening of our alliance and to solving great common tasks side by side with the Soviet Union and firmly anchored in the socialist community of states."

Highest Award Conferred on Kosygin

LD211128 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--At the suggestion of the SED Central Committee Politburo and the Presidium of the GDR Council of Ministers, the chairman of the GDR State Council has conferred the Karl Marx Order on Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Kosygin Accepts Award

LD211145 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1012 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--GDR Ambassador Harry Ott presented the Karl Marx Order to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Aleksey Kosygin, in the Kremlin this morning. The award was conferred on him on the occasion of his 75th birthday by the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker. The ambassador also conveyed the cordial congratulations of the SED Central Committee and the GDR people. Aleksey Kosygin thanked him with emotion for the high honor.

STOPH SENDS JAROSZEWICZ CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

LD170303 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1622 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, the chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has conveyed the heartfelt condolences and sympathy of the GDR Council of Ministers to Piotr Jaroszewicz, the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, and to relatives of the victims of the serious accident at the Warsaw savings bank.

VERNER RECEIVES IRAQI CP FIRST SECRETARY

LD192228 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1818 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, member of the SED Politburo, received in Berlin today 'Aziz Muhammad, first secretary of the Iraqi Communist Party. In the course of their friendly discussion 'Aziz Muhammad briefed Verner on the situation in the Middle East and the struggle of Iraqi communists in alliance with other progressive forces in the region for a just and lasting peace settlement. He praised the GDR's solidarity with the just cause of the Arab peoples and thanked the SED leadership for their support. Paul Verner paid tribute to the unsparing struggle of the Iraqi Communist Party, the communists of other Arab states and of all progressive forces against imperialism and reaction, for peace, democracy and progress.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS MALTA CP CONGRESS

AU211412 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17-18 Feb 79 p 2 AU

["Fraternal Greetings to the Congress of the Communist Party of Malta: SED Central Committee Wishes Success to Deliberations"]

[Text] To the second congress of the Communist Party of Malta [CPM] Valletta

Dear comrades,

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal greetings to the Second CPM Congress and to all communists of your country. It is with great sympathy and proletarian affinity that the GDR communists and all GDR working people are watching the struggle of your party against imperialist interference and for the consolidation of national independence and the nonalinement of your country and for democracy and social progress.

In the short time of its existence the CPM has been able to further strengthen its ranks and has gained international respect. Your party is the genuine representative of the national and social interests of the workers class and of all Maltese working people. The SED and the CPM, together with all peace-loving and democratic forces, endorse the securing of peace, disarmament and fruitful cooperation between states and friendship among peoples.

Our two parties regard the consolidation of the unity of the international communist movement and the cooperation between the communist and workers parties on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism as a decisive prerequisite for further successful struggle. We are linked in solidarity with the peoples struggling for freedom, independence, and social progress. The SED wishes the Second CPM Congress successful work. We are convinced that its outcome will help to strengthen the fighting power of your party.

With communist greetings

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker

General secretary

TUDEH PARTY STATEMENT, TEHRAN DEVELOPMENTS CITED

LD162137 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Tehran Radio, now named Voice of the Iranian Revolution, reported today that all civil servants would resume their work tomorrow. Ayatollah Khomeyni has in turn appealed for an end to the general strike tomorrow. It had been called in order to overthrow the shah's regime. Here is more information on latest developments in Iran from Thomas Silberstein:

[Silberstein] The Tudeh Party, which means the party of the Iranian communists, has expressed in a statement published in Paris its support for the appeal of Ayatollah Khomeyni to resume work tomorrow throughout the country. At the same time the Tudeh Party urges all patriots to be digilant toward the plots of imperialism and reaction because the enemy has not been completely defeated.

How justified this warning is has been shown by events in Tabriz, a city in the country's northwest where supporters of the shah and members of the imperial secret police, SAVAK, provoked during the last 3 days bloody unrest, which could only today be finally crushed and which, according to reports received so far, has cost at least 700 lives.

The rather conflicting attitude of the United States toward the revolutionary changes and the new government are also followed with great attention in Iran. While Washington has orally expressed its readiness for normal relations, on the other hand today a mass evacuation of U.S. citizens was started, which was accompanied by extensive movements of the U.S. navy of the Iranian coast. In the meantime, at the offices of North American firms the lost profit from planned but now halted arms exports is being mourned. AFP calculates the expected loss of exports at about $2.5 billion. During his Middle East trip U.S. Secretary of Defense Brown offered to Israel, as additional arms aid, a part of the material no longer disposable in Iran.

In order to prevent a further sellout of national assets by the profit chasers of the shah's regime, the provisional government of Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan has instructed the Central Bank to immediately stop until further notice all foreign banking operations by Iranian financial institutions and to strictly control all movements of foreign currencies and capital. At the same time the government unanimously adopted a decree with which the overthrown shah and the members of his family are dispossessed. The property of the former emperor and his large family is being assessed at many billions of dollars. The foreign bank accounts of the imperial family alone are said to hold about $20 billion.

A revolutionary special tribunal has sentenced four of the most seriously indicted of the shah's henchmen to face a firing squad. They were the former Secret Service Chief Hasiri, according to AFP one of the most cruel representatives of the shah's regime; the commander of the rangers, who last year operated with particular severity and indifference against demonstrators; the former military governor of Tehran, and the former commander of Isfahan, who repeatedly ordered the army to attack hospitals and established a rule of terror in this city. The sentences meanwhile have been carried out. At the United Nations Anti-Apartheid Special Committee Chairman Harriman said today that the shah's regime had maintained extensive economic and military relations with the South African racist regime, being its chief oil supplier. The new power structure in Iran was now opening the way for an effective oil embargo against the South African racist state.

ASIAN DIPLOMATS ALLEGE U.S. COMPLICITY IN PRC ATTACK

LD201230 Budapest MTI in English 1110 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 20, (MTI)--Bela Elias, MTI's correspondent reports from Beijing: Chinese press and other news media are still putting on a muffler when speaking about the armed Chinese aggression against neighbouring Vietnam. Observers here have noted that no detailed report has so far been issued in China about the war which has now been going on for four days. Tuesday Chinese papers claim in scanty articles that "peasants want to promote with pledges and work successes" in some communes of the provinces Guangxi and Yunnan by the Vietnamese border the victory of the attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which the Chinese leadership calls a "counter-attack". There isn't, however, a single hint in either the press, or in the television and the radio on how the country's nine hundred million citizens received and judge the Chinese invasion against Vietnam.

Foreign diplomats and pressmen here hold the opinion that the fact that the Beijing leadership does not even attempt to rally the country's public to the support of the move, is a sure sign that it handles about [as received] an unpopular and unbacked-by-the-population action. The same conclusion can be drawn reading the conspicuously brief and explanatively-toned editorial in the Chinese army newspaper, which claims that the Chinese leadership acted in an "emergency situation" when ordering the attack against Vietnam.

Foreign observers connect the timing of the anti-Vietnam Chinese attack with Deng Xiaoping's trip to the United States, and with Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's visit to Cambodia. Asian diplomats opine that China must have received some kind of a guarantee from the leaders of the United States that in the event of a "punitive action" against Vietnam Washington would assume a neutral stand. On the other hand, with the timing of the attack China meant to block a further approach between Hanoi and Phnom Penh, and wanted to assure the remnants of the ousted Pol Pot regime that Beijing was supporting them not only in words, but also in concrete actions.

The unfavourable world echo of the Chinese action, and worldwide condemnation of the anti-Vietnam invasion apparently worry the Chinese leadership. Observers here explain the spreading of the rumour that Beijing would have invited the 7th Navy Fleet of the United States to pay "a friendly visit" to Chinese ports, with the growing isolatedness of China.

Military Situation Reported

LD201850 Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

["Report From Vietnam's Northern Frontier"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 20 (MTI)--MTI correspondent Sandor Gyori reports from Hanoi:

Helped by the local inhabitants, the Vietnamese armed forces defending the country's northern frontier region rendered unfit for service another 1,500 soldiers of the invading Chinese units. According to a Tuesday afternoon broadcast of the Voice of Vietnam, this figure raises the Chinese losses to 5,000.

Analysing the situation on the northern border, a commentator of Radio Hanoi pointed out: Following the bitter engagements between (?February 18) and 19, the Chinese were compelled to effect large-scale regroupings and reinforcement. It appears from the Vietnamese [word indistinct] that Lang Son and Lai [name indistinct] provinces continue to be (?the scene) of the (?bitterest) fights. In these areas the Vietnamese defence forces put 400 Chinese soldiers out of service in the [word indistinct] 24 hours.

The broadcast also pointed out that in the [word indistinct] around Dong Dang in Lang Son Province, the Chinese side lost another 5 tanks. Following the skirmishes here, the remainder [of the] Chinese invasion troops were concentrated east of [words indistinct] grave clashes took place also in the frontier areas of Cao Bang, Goang Wen Son and [name indistinct] Ninh Provinces.

The people's committee of Hoang Lien Son Province has urged the Vietnamese citizens of different nationalities living in the region to be prepared for battle against the Chinese aggressors and for defending the country's boundary.

PRC Envoy Summoned

LD192046 Budapest MTI in English 1817 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 19 (MTI)--On Monday Dr Vencel Hazi, Hungarian deputy minister for foreign affairs, summoned to appear Chu An-kang, charge d'affaires a.i. at the embassy of the Chinese People's Republic in Budapest. He told the charge d'affaires that the government of the Hungarian People's Republic is protesting against the Chinese aggression against the Vietnamese Socialist Republic and demands the immediate withdrawal of the troops from Vietnam's territory by the Chinese People's Republic.

Solidarity Committee Condemns Attack

LD201156 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

["Solidarity With Vietnam"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, February 19 (MTI)--Hundreds of thousands of workers condemned at meetings held on Monday at Hungarian factories, cooperative and state farms and institutions the Chinese aggressive attack [word indistinct] Vietnam and demanded the immediate stop of the war. At the same time they declared solidarity with Vietnam. Working collectives of several factories and companies expressed protest in telegrams sent to the Chinese Embassy in Budapest.

At its Monday extended meeting the Hungarian Solidarity Committee accepted a message addressed to the Vietnamese people afflicted by aggression.

The message point out: "The Hungarian people, together with the world's progressive public, heard with deep shock and indignation the barbarian aggression committed by the Beijing leadership against Vietnam. For long months we have been following with concern the more and more serious provocations at the two countries' borders and the threats from Beijing, and especially recently by Deng Xiaoping."

"The Beijing government, pursuing a big-power, hegemonist and nationalist policy, has been encouraging and supporting for over three years the puppet regime by Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, in order to wage openly a war against Vietnam, to launch attacks against the regions along the south-west borders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

"The Chinese leaders think that an independent and sovereign Vietnamese Socialist Republic--which is not sacrificing its independence and does not break off friendship with the socialist countries--poses the biggest obstacle to the realization of their hegemonist endeavours in South-East Asia. The Beijing leaders' strategy has resulted in their joining to the world's imperialist and reactionary forces--especially to the American imperialism--and turned against the world's truly revolutionary forces", underlines the message that conveys the Hungarian people's solidarity with the Vietnamese people and condemns Beijing's barbaric aggression that nothing can justify.

"The Hungarian society, together with the progressive and peaceloving people of the world, demand the immediate stop by China of the aggressive war and the immediate withdrawal of troops from Vietnam's ground", declares the message.

The Presidium of the National Peace Council sent a telegram to the Vietnamese committee fighting for world peace. Another telegram, sent by the National Council of Hungarian Women to the Vietnamese Women's Alliance, ensures solidarity and support for the country's people.

More than 3,000 students, professors and staff members attended the protest mass meeting held at Budapest's Technical University. The participants of the meeting sent a telegram to the National Peace Council. The telegram states that China, which is ready to set up for the only protector of small and medium-size states, has revealed its true face by this action. Those attending the solidarity rally held at the teachers' college, Ho Chi Minh of Eger, north Hungary, sent a telegram to the Budapest Embassy of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic. It says: "We are sure that the Vietnamese people's defensive struggle, that won against American intruders, will meet with success also against the new aggressors.

Negotiations with PRC Premature

LD211045 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Report on speeches by Istvan Sarlos, secretary general of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (PPF) and MSZMP Politburo member, and Nguyen Phu Soai, Vietnamese ambassador in Budapest, at a solidarity-with-Vietnam meeting in the House of Culture at the Ganz-Mavag factory in Budapest on 20 February, organized by the KISZ and the National Trade Union Council (SZOT); Soai in Vietnamese with superimposed Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Text] [Sarlos] What happened last week was that a country which considers itself socialist attacked a country which is building socialism. What happened was that a country which formerly, and not so long ago at that, professed to be and advertised itself as the sole representative of socialism, took up arms along the border against Vietnan, which has just seen the end of a war and was taking its first free steps; against a Vietnam which envisages socialism as securing peace, security, life, freedom and the ever-increasing well-being of all its citizens.

During the past two decades China has caused the world much anxiety. I would like you to recall the policies of the Great Leap Forward, the Cultural Revolution and the latest social activity of great significance in the wake of the defeat of the Cultural Revolution--all of them have showed that alongside leftwing slogans they took rightwing, antidemocratic, antisocialist measures.

Today, the Chinese situation is a little peculiar. Almost 1 billion people live in that region and these almost 1 billion people, who at the time of the Long March or in 1945-46 during the war against the Kuomintang or after 1949 during the first stage of building socialism befriended the idea of socialism, still believe today that whatever the Chinese Government wants will bring socialism nearer to them. We know that it does not bring it nearer but removes it.

If we wish to list the political crimes of this government, the one that initiated a war against Vietnam, we must first of all say that it deceives its own people day by day, hour by hour, deceives a people with a historic past who have, with respect to culture, always played a significant role, whose longing for peace and love was extremely important in shaping its own life and fate.

The Chinese say they have initiated a restricted regional war; they wish to reach certain points and will then withdraw. I believe one must not expect the aggressor to withdraw but one must force him to withdraw, force him to leave the region so that Vietnam may once again be able to manage its own territory freely and independently.

Everywhere the question is asked: What should people do? What is there to be done here in Hungary, and what must be done in other regions of the world? Should we arm ourselves? Should we get involved in the war? Should we widen the front? To this I believe everyone says no. War must not be defeated through war but through spreading the humanitarianism which lies within people, through the cooperation of people--this is one of the things the world must do. The world should advertise the truth, proclaim that Vietnam is the one which has been attacked in this war and proclaim that through global cooperation, China must be forced to withdraw from this region. The second thing we want to do and must do is let it be known unequivocally at all international forums: Hands off Vietnam; and we must effect the wish we express thus; we are with you, Vietnam. [applause]

We are with you Vietnam, it can be said in Hungarian, English, French and is being said in Russian and can be said in every language. Sympathy, however, must be expressed not in words but manifested in assistance such as medical supplies, equipment, clothing, consumer items people send to Vietnam, But a people must be able to produce in order to be able to give. It must sound odd that at a solidarity meeting with Vietnam we answer the question: What can the Hungarian people do? By saying: Live like a socialist people must live, live and work like a man because now it is not only working for itself, but also for the fighting Vietnamese people. [end Sarlos]

Following Istvan Sarlos, Sandor Nagy, KISZ Central Committee secretary and Janos Vas, SZOT secretary, both spoke, the latter on behalf of SZOT workers, and then Nguyen Phu Soai, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, rose to speak:

[Soai] Ambassador Soai thanks those assembled for their sympathy and support, and reported on the state of the war. He emphasized that the Vietnamese people love peace, and that they are striving to make the Vietnamese-Chinese border a border of peace and friendship. But the Vietnamese people will not tolerate anyone violating their independence and sovereignty; they will not fall to their knees but will, on the contrary, defeat all aggressors.

The ambassador said that Vietnam maintains that all disputed issues should be solved through negotiations, but that until the aggressor withdraws his troops, it is misleading to talk of negotiations. [end Soai]

Following the speech by the ambassador, the party secretary at the Ganz-Mavag factory proposed that a statement be adopted which would then be delivered to both the Vietnamese and Chinese embassies. The statement protests the Chinese attack on Vietnam.

Szabo Commentary

LD191404 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0400 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Jozsef P. Szabo commentary]

[Text] Our reiteration of support for Vietnam is a most decisive ideological-political statement; in other words, much more than the fact of support in itself, more than dry mathematics. Yet, even in mathematical terms it means that the Vietnam of 50 million is not standing alone. What is more, it is not the Vietnam of 50 million which is standing against the overwhelming strength of the China of 900 million. Just as earlier, when the Vietnamese people achieved political, military and moral victory over overwhelming U.S. strength, with the help of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, the same situation exists today.

Beijing is talking of some sort of punitive action and says, as some sort of excuse, that at the end of it the Chinese forces will return to the border. Need I say that this conduct is almost unprecedented in international relations, in relations between sovereign states? Actually, the real and imagined powers in the capitalist world have endeavored more than once in recent decades to carry out similar actions, using similar excuses. The Chinese leadership is now doing the same, proving time and again, unequivocally, that the entire Chinese political direction, the whole of China's foreign policy, are far removed from those of socialist China.

There can be no doubt about who supports whom and who opposes whom in the new military conflict in Indochina. Deng Xiaoping looked for a forum-first in Washington and then in Tokyo--for proclaiming that Vietnam had to be punished. Less than 24 hours had passed since the open Chinese aggression when the first Soviet statement was issued. The socialist countries stand by the Vietnamese people, and this is a world-political factor which has not only forced China to have second thoughts, even in its thoughtlessness, but has condemned China's so-called limited military action to failure. This action could be termed the latest Chinese trap for detente, a trap whose defeat, in the interests of world peace, is an obligation for all socialist countries.

NEPSZABADSAG Editorial

AU211735 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Feb 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "We Are With You, Vietnam']

[Text] Since Saturday [17 February] afternoon, everything else has been overshadowed by the alarming news that Chinese troops have attacked fraternal Socialist Vietnam! Meetings of protest at which, in addition to anxious concern, indignation over the Chinese leadership and its barbaric act manifests itself with an overwhelming force, follow one another at factories, producer cooperatives and offices. Once again, Hungarian public opinion, which sided with Vietnam with full sympathy and solidarity in the decades of the war against the French and U.S. colonialists, rallies as one man to Vietnam which has suffered a great deal and is again compelled to defend its country.

This also permeates the Hungarian Government when it declares in a statement published in today's issue of our paper: "In these difficult hours, we pledge our full support for the Government and people of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and we agree with its statement published on 17 February 1979, which condemns the Chinese aggression.

"As in the past, our government and people will continue to support the just struggle of the Vietnamese people and their efforts to defend their country's independence, liberty and sovereignty and to create lasting peace."

The indignation is worldwide. Since Sunday, in Moscow, Paris, Copenhagen, Madrid, Delhi, Damascus, Algiers and Addis Ababa, masses of people have been protesting and demanding that China immediately withdraw its troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and cease all military operations against its southern neighbor.

Warning signs have been increasing for some time. After the Vietnamese people won and were finally able to unify their country, on the border of the Beijing leaders, thousands of provocations were committed against Vietnam. The Paracel Islands, which belong to Vietnam, were occupied. Cambodian Maoists were encouraged to make an armed attack against Vietnam and Chinese acts violating the land borders of Vietnam intensified. In the past 2 months, these provocations multiplied and became increasingly more savage, particularly since the uprising of the Cambodian people swept away the genocidal Pol Pot regime, a monster of Beijing policy.

Many people expected and hoped that the Beijing leadership would come to its senses at last and, instead of its shameful collaboration with the imperialists, would normalize its relations with the socialist countries. However, instead of this, they have gone so far as to launch an armed attack against Socialist Vietnam. A country that has earned the profound respect and sympathy of all progressive people in the world by its heroic struggle and historic victory.

Tens of thousands of Chinese soldiers and hundreds of tanks and planes assaulted Vietnam and are killing its people, continuing what U.S. imperialism was forced to cease. The reason for it is obvious: Independent and sovereign Socialist Vietnam is in the way of the Southeast Asian aspirations of China's great-power chauvinistic policy. The Beijing leadership sacrifices even the lives of thousands of Chinese to ravage and weaken Vietnam.

Barely 3 weeks ago, Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping availed himself of his visit to the United States to announce that "China would punish Vietnam" for helping the Cambodian people to rid themselves of their oppressors. The U.S. leaders were silent at that time and afterwards they said that they disapprove of the attack on Vietnam. It is obvious that they proclaimed this because they knew what Beijing was preparing. Now, however, when the agression has come to pass, they "impartially" condemn both sides, the aggressor and the victim of the aggression alike.

The Soviet Government statement condemning and censuring the Chinese attack is right in pointing out that "being indulgent with such a policy is tantamount to condoning force and a diktat, and to closing one's eyes to attempts by the Chinese leadership to plunge the world into war. Also, the attack against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has shown how one is to interpret the Chinese leadership's harangues about the defense of small and medium countries, in the role of the 'protector' of which Beijing would like to present itself."

Of course, there is hardly an aggressor that would openly declare his intentions. The Chinese leadership is also trying to conceal its true goal. It blames Vietnam and justifies its barbaric act by alleging that its troops went over into a "self-defensive counter-offensive." This lie is so obvious that no one believes this Chinese propaganda. Those who treasure the cause of progress and peace and who do not refuse to sympathize with the peoples of Indochina and with their struggle for genuine freedom and independence do not hesitate to take an open and unequivocal stand in support of Vietnam and to demand: Aggressors, clear off Vietnamese soil!

This is also urged by the statement of the Hungarian Government when it demands, on behalf of our people as a whole: "The PRC must unconditionally and finally cease all kinds of aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and withdraw its troops immediately from Vietnamese territory."

HAVASI-LED MSZMP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD211300 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 21, (MTI)--Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, arrived in Moscow late night yesterday. At the airport he was met by Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, and by other high-ranking officials of the Central Committee.

BUDAPEST, MOSCOW FESTIVITIES MARK TREATY ANNIVERSARY

AU211306 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed report: "Festive Commemorations on the Anniversary of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Treaty"]

[Text] The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance between the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic was concluded 31 years ago, on 18 February 1948. A commemoration ceremony was held at the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship society center on the occasion of the anniversary on Friday [16 February], which was attended by Janos Berecz, head of the International Affairs Department of the MSZMP Central Committee; Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and Maria Nagy, secretary general of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society. [paragraph continues]

Vladimir Pavlov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Budapest; Col Gen Yuriy Naumenko, representative of the commander-in-chief of the Warsaw Pact countries' Joint Armed Forces in Hungary; and Col Gen Fedot Krivda, commander of the Southern Group of Forces stationed temporarily in our country were also present.

Gyula Rafai, member of the MSZMP Central Committee, deputy president of the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and director of the Kossuth book publishing enterprise, made a commemorative speech, paying tribute to the significance of the treaty.

A festive event was staged also by the federation of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society in Moscow on Friday, on the occasion of the anniversary. The event was opened by academician Petr Fedoseyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, and then, Yuriy Barabas, first deputy minister of culture of the Soviet Union and deputy president of the society, stressed in a commemorative speech that this treaty has created the foundations for mutual cooperation on an equal footing, it has consolidated Hungary's international position and contributed to peace and security in Europe.

Matyas Szuros, Hungarian ambassador in Moscow, declared in his speech that, together with the rest of the countries of the socialist community, Hungary does its utmost toward realizing the consolidation of the policy of detente, an end to the arms race and the realization of genuine disarmament. Petr Fedoseyev noted in his closing speech that the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, which is a holiday for both peoples, will be commemorated soon in the Soviet Union and Hungary.

NEPSZABADSAG Comments

AU211547 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 18 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Unattributed article: "On the Anniversary of Friendship"]

[Text] It was in Moscow on 18 February 1948, 31 years ago, that representatives of the Governments of Hungary and the Soviet Union signed a Hungarian-Soviet treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. This is an extraordinarily important date in our modern history. Among other things, the historical significance of the treaty lies in the fact that Hungarian-Soviet relations have consolidated and have been forged into a close alliance in the course of its implementation and in the struggle pursued for our joint objectives.

In the two decades following the conclusion of the treaty, a fundamental social transformation took place in our country and, when we affirmed our relations through a treaty for 20 more years in 1967, Comrade Janos Kadar was justified in saying at a Hungarian-Soviet friendship mass rally in Budapest: "The treaty between us, which is of international legal force, regulates future relations between two countries; moreover, as the Soviet Union and the Hungarian People's Republic, which are building socialism and communism. Our friendship and cooperation are based on identical interests and common ideals and objectives and manifest proletarian internationalist unity and fraternity between two socialist countries. This friendship has not only a present, but also a past hallowed by the blood of heroes and, therefore, it has secure future as well."

Looking back on our fruitful cooperation in the past three decades, we can see that this cooperation has become a part of our daily life and is permeating all areas of our life in the strict sense of the term. Steadfast principles, friendship and internationalism characterize relations between our parties and countries. High-level visits and meetings between leaders of the two parties and countries manifest the identity of our views. Our diplomacy is working in concert toward consolidating European peace and security and promoting international detente. Our economic relations have developed particularly dynamically. Long-term agreements of specialization and cooperation enable us to attune our collaboration to endeavors laid down in the comprehensive program of CEMA, which is 30 years old this year, and with the tasks defined in the planned special programs. In the spirit of the treaty, Hungarian-Soviet relations are increasingly expanding in the areas of the sciences, culture and public health as well.

By no means are 31 years a short time. An entire generation has grown up, in peace and security, during this period and it is on this basis that we can draw up a balance sheet. We can conclude that our friendship and internationalist cooperation have become the firmest mainstay of our country, people and work of socialist construction. At the same time, ours is a relationship that serves not only the two peoples' interests, but also serves socialism and universal progress as well. Hungarian-Soviet friendship, our fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union, is a guarantee that we can also regard our tomorrow just as secure and that we will be able to advance with self-assurance on the path of realization of our objectives, a guarantee for our entire future.

BILATERAL SOVIET CULTURAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

LD220023 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 21, (MTI)--The 1979 protocol of the Hungarian and Soviet Cultural Ministries provides for extensive cultural programmes to be staged in each other's country. Ferenc Molnar, Hungarian under-secretary for culture, and Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister for Culture Nikolay Mokhov signed the document on Wednesday.

The major events laid down in the protocol include celebrations in the Soviet Union marking the 60th anniversary of proclaiming the Hungarian Republic of Councils. A large-scale exhibition "Lenin and the Hungarian Republic of Councils" is to be arranged in Moscow's Lenin Museum. An arts exhibition presenting works by major representatives of the Hungarian progressive arts will also be staged in the Soviet Union. This year's performance of the festival of Hungarian drama are already taking place. Over 100 theatres have put on Hungarian plays and in May, when the festival ends, Hungarian actors and actresses are to perform in the Soviet capital. In return the Soviet drama festival, with Soviet ensembles performing, will be held in Hungary in November.

The guest-performance in Budapest in March of the ballet ensemble of the Moscow State Academy's Grand Theatre marks a noteworthy event in Hungary's cultural life. Several other well-known Soviet ensembles--including Sergey Obrazkhov's world famous puppet company and the Moscow Musical Children's Theatre--are to perform in Budapest. The Hungarian ensembles performing in the Soviet Union include the Hungarian State Concert Orchestra. The cooperation protocol provides for reciprocal visits and performances by several other arts companies thus expanding further the two countries' rich cultural links in every field of culture.

DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE LEAVES FOR SYRIA

LD171236 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege has left for Syria. Our minister of defense is heading a military delegation which is honoring the invitation of Gen Mustafa 'Abd al-Qadir Talas, Syrian minister of defense.

LAZAR CABLES CONDOLENCES TO POLAND'S JAROSZEWICZ

LD162346 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 16 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, today sent a cable to Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, offering his condolences over the tragic explosion in one of Warsaw's PKO banks.

FINANCE MINISTER HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE ON U.S. TALKS

LD181304 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 17 (MTI)--MTI reports from New York: Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi told at a press conference in New York that he is satisfied with the results of the official visit to the United States, carried [as received] on successful talks marked by a sincere atmosphere with representatives of the administration and of legislation as well as with leaders of financial circles. The minister stated that the fact that the two governments signed last week [few words indistinct] a treaty on ending double taxation reflects joint endeavours aimed at advancing economic contacts. The agreement affects, among other things, company representation bureaus, bank representations and mixed production enterprises.

The Hungarian finance minister voiced hope to develop besides the (?finance) companies already in operation, more extensive cooperation in the pharmaceutical, [word indistinct] and food industries, in vehicle manufacture and in other branches. He said that a review was made with (?competent) views of the U.S. commercial and agricultural departments of opportunities to expand the two countries' trading. The annual total turnover stands at some 200 million dollars, an amount that can be doubled within a few years.

The quantity of Hungarian-American trade, especially when compared with that of Hungary and other capitalist (?states) is comparatively not big, the minister added, underlining that it did not depend on the Hungarian side that trade has not developed quickly so far. In this context he outlined the negotiation with Charles Vanik, chairman of the Subcommittee for Trade at the House of Representatives and with other deputies. The Hungarian side pointed to the difficulties in unfolding commercial and economic (?links) posed by the American system stipulating that treatment in [few words indistinct] with the so-called most-favoured-nation clause, providng normal customs terms, is to be renewed every year. This affects especially joint ventures in the longer run (?since this) mixes--with no reason--insecurity in the two countries' economic contacts.

Lajos Faluvegi then spoke about Hungary's interest first of all in buying on the American market products and technologies of high technical standards and, for this reason, it is examining also the chances and terms of lending from that point of view. At the discussions between the Hungarian National Bank and the American Government's Export-Import Bank possibilities were outlined on the basis of which it will be possible for Hungary to raise from the institute's credits. The Hungarian finance minister disproved resolutely, backed up with adequate figures, the rumors (?in the Western) press about "overindebtedness" of the socialist state. He recalled that Hungary has good reputation on international money markets. "It is due to our well-balanced economic situation and to the precise fulfillment of our obligations that we may raise credits--that London bank--under fairly advantageous conditions", declared the minister.

Concludes Visit, Returns

LD220011 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 21, (MTI)--Hungarian Finance Minister Lajos Faluvegi returned from a visit to America.

In connection with signing the agreement preventing double taxation, the Hungarian minister and his host, the U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal carried on talks about Hungarian-American economic and financial cooperation as well as about opportunities to develop further the contacts between the two Ministers of Finance. At the U.S. State Department as well as at other departments concerned in economic cooperation negotiations were conducted [word indistinct] political and economic links between the two countries. Lajos Faluvegi met several members of the American Congress as well as a number of leading representatives of the U.S. financial and banking life. At the discussions marked by a matter-of-fact atmosphere the two sides were seeking to explore new possibilities and financial conditions for continuing to develop economic cooperation.

SZEKER-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM CUBA

LD200458 Budapest MTI in English 1706 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 18, (MTI)--The Hungarian delegation which had participated in the session of the Hungarian-Cuban committee for economic and technical-scientific cooperation under Vice-Premier Gyula Szeker, chairman of the committee's Hungarian section, arrived home from Havana on Sunday.

GYENES RECEIVES CHILEAN COMMUNIST LEADER

LD180740 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 17 (MTI)--Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, received in Budapest on Saturday Volodia Teitelboim, member of the Chilean Communist Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. At the meeting, marked by a cordial comradely atmosphere, information was given on the two parties' activities and views were exchanged on some current issues of the international situations.

CARTER'S ATLANTA SPEECH STRESSES NEED FOR SALT-II PACT

LD211135 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] President of the United States Jimmy Carter yesterday visited Atlanta, Georgia, where at the higher technical educational establishment there he delivered a speech devoted to U.S. foreign policy. He said that achieving the SALT-II agreement is the most important task for U.S. diplomacy this year. Carter devoted a lot of attention to the Chinese aggression against Vietnam. It appears from his speech [wynika] that the United States is against the Chinese move and has no intention of getting involved in the conflict, as well as feeling anxious that it can threaten the peace and world security.

WARSAW REPORTS ON U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD PRC AGGRESSION

LD202336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Maciej Slotwinski reports from New York:

The Chinese aggression against Vietnam is being watched here most attentively and with considerable anxiety and perhaps even a sense of guilt. It is well known that representatives of the Washington administration have used, in the past few days, such phrases as: This is not our war; the United States will not allow itself to be dragged into it directly; the situation of the sixties and early seventies and U.S. intervention on the Indochina Peninsula will not be repeated.

Washington has been asking for calm and the withdrawal of the attacking troops. It has been stressed at the same time that the influence Americans have on events is limited. But the opponents of the U.S.-China agreement are asking a fundamental question: Did not America's helping hand give the Chinese leaders self-assurance, and did it not contribute to the attack against Vietnam? Another question is also being asked: If today China mounted a military attack against Hanoi, would it not attack Taiwan tomorrow, Taiwan which only yesterday was being regarded as one of the United States' closest allies and friends? Would the United States then say: This is not our war?

And yet another point is being raised here. News has come from London that despite the recent events the British intend to sell arms to China, such as the Harrier vertical take-off aircraft. It is no secret that Washington supports this transaction.

AMITY OFFICIAL RECEIVES SRV COUNTERPART, EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY

LD192150 Warsaw PAP in English 1701 GMT 19 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb PAP--"The Polish nation is deeply shocked and indignant over the aggression on Vietnam, seeing its sources in the hegemonism and expansionism of China's leadership. It is the more outrageous that the aggression has been directed against a socialist country which suffered in the past great losses in the struggles for freedom and independence," secretary of the All-Polish Committee of the National Unity Front Witold Jarosinski said today during a meeting in Warsaw with General Secretary of the National Unity Front Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Pham Van Ba who leads a delegation of the Vietnamese committee for solidarity with the nations of Asia and Africa paying an official visit to Poland.

"For Poland, Vietnam is the symbol of an unshaken national spirit and steadfastness. Like in the past Polish society fully solidarizes with the Vietnamese people also at present. Poland will act in the international arena together with all other forces of progress demanding an immediate cessation of hostilities and withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from the territory of Vietnam. We are confident that the Vietnamese nation supported by socialist countries and the entire progressive world will emerge as victor from that tough test," Jarosinski said further.

In his statement Pham Van Ba stressed that Vietnam and Poland are linked by the tradition of common struggle for freedom and independence which today bear the fruits of fraternal friendship and expanding cooperation.

Head of the Vietnamese delegation extended thanks to the Polish United Workers' Party and the Polish Government for their unchanging support and solidarity, and expressed deep conviction that the Vietnamese nation will win a full victory.

SRV AMBASSADOR IN POLAND DENOUNCES CHINESE AGGRESSION

LD202034 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Nguyen Ngoc Uyen, the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Poland, has stated at a press conference that the Vietnamese people, experienced in its victorious struggle against the forces of world imperialism, is also at present resolved to defend effectively its independence and territorial integrity threatened by Chinese aggression. The ambassador spoke about the progress of military operations on the Chinese-Vietnamese border and stated that Vietnamese border protection troops are effectively resisting Chinese attacks and inflicting heavy losses on the aggressor. On behalf of his party, government and Vietnamese people, the ambassador conveyed thanks for the support and solidarity Poland is giving to the people of Vietnam.

REPORT ON 16 FEBRUARY GOVERNMENT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD162252 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] At its session today the government Presidium reviewed the situation arising from the tragic results of the explosion yesterday at the PKO Rotunda in Warsaw, and adopted measures aimed at securing wide-ranging help for those who suffered by it.

Next, in accordance with the original agenda, the government Presidium assessed the energy situation in Poland and on this basis considered measures which should be adopted to supply the economy and consumers with electrical and heating energy in this and following years.

The disruption in the national power system which took place at the end of last and beginning of this year, in the conditions of severe winter weather, is being dealt with at present power and heating stations are working up to their technical capacities. Taking into account the decisive role the power industry plays in the performance of the whole economy, the government Presidium took the view that, by appropriate changes in planned investment projects, efficient, and more rapid than intended progress in the construction of power stations must be secured, and modernization and reconstruction of the power network must be begun.

GIEREK EXTENDS CONDOLENCES TO WARSAW BLAST VICTIMS' FAMILIES

LD162342 Warsaw PAP in English 2138 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek extended words of deep sympathy and sorrow to families and relatives of victims of the tragic catastrophe in a Warsaw savings bank building over the painful loss of their dearest.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON SINO-VIETNAMESE BORDER CONFLICT

AU200827 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0730 GMT 20 Feb 79 AU

["The Cause of International Peace and Security, the Interests of All People Demand the Cessation of Military Actions, the Negotiated Settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese Frontier Conflict"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/2/1979--Under the above headline, SCINTEIA carries a commentary in its February 20 issue.

The news about the heightening tension and armed fighting at the frontier between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been received with profound sorrow and worry by working people, by public opinion in our country. The military actions at the Sino-Vietnamese frontier have stirred worldwide concern worrying profoundly the broad circles of public opinion, the peace-loving forces all over the world.

The feelings and thoughts of the entire Romanian people, a good and truthful friend of the Chinese people and of the Vietnamese people, as also of the peoples of all socialist countries, found expression in the statement of the Romanian news agency released on February 18.

According to official declarations, to reports of international agencies, these so tragic and dangerous events resulted in important casualties and damages of material assets, bringing suffering and damage to both peoples, severely harming their vital interests.

At the same time, the armed confrontations at the state frontier between China and Vietnam seriously heightened the tension all over Southeast Asia, complicating still more the situation in the region, bearing on the entire international political climate and generating most serious dangers to world peace and security. It is clear that under the so complex conditions of international life, of the interdependences existing among phenomena in the world arena, the conflict at the Sino-Vietnamese frontier, just as any conflict or military confrontation, irrespective of the zone of the world it might occur in, can generate serious risks and dangers to all peoples, can bring big damages and suffering to the whole of mankind.

As the AGERPRES statement shows, the R.C.P. and the Romanian state, the Romanian people, as sincere friends of both the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples, have permanently expressed their concern with the heightening tension at the frontier between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, pointing to the need for either sides to do everything possible for the peaceful settlement of the disputed issues. Our party and state have deployed persevering efforts for such an escalation to be prevented, insisted on calm and reason, on abstention, on peaceful, negotiated settlement of the disputes.

It is an actual fact that the historic past, just as negative developments in recent years in the world arena left more than one outstanding issue, also generating fresh sources of disputes.

Under the conditions, Socialist Romania's principles, unshakable position that has been most energetically iterated by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the R.C.P., president of the republic, is that any international litigation or interstate issue, irrespective of their origin or causes, of their complexness, can and must be settled by peaceful means exclusively, by political ways, by talks between the sides concerned, with understanding and receptivity shown to each side's legitimate interests, in the spirit of equal rights and mutual regard.

In this sense, President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed: "We are worried by the fact that tension and military conflicts persist since long in various parts, and that besides them, new ones occur, which endanger international security and peace. Naturally, the long imperialist and colonialist domination gave rise to and left unsolved many complicated issues on various continents. The settlement of all these problems however must not be achieved by way of weapons, of military actions and force, but exclusively by direct negotiations between the sides concerned."

The entire international experience demonstrates that the settlement by way of political negotiations is the only way offering the possibility to find durable and mutually acceptable solutions. On the contrary, resorting to the force of weapons, to military confrontations can only complicate and worsen things still more, perpetuate the hotbeds of war, envenoming the general political climate, spelling serious dangers to peace.

The demand of political settlement of the disputes is the more imperious when it is socialist countries that are involved. As it is known, the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are engrossed in the big work of building the new, socialist society, in the carrying through of comprehensive programmes of doing away with the lags behind inherited from the past, of economic development and modernization and of raising their peoples' living standards. For, to get involved in military conflicts can only harm most seriously these efforts, their vital interests, can only bring destruction and sufferings to their own peoples. At the same time, it goes without saying that getting involved in such conflicts greatly prejudices the very cause of socialism, accounts for a heavy blow at its prestige and influence in the world, at the peoples' confidence in its capability to build a better and more just world, freed of the nightmare of wars, a world of peace and collaboration.

Giving expression to the high responsibility of the R.C.P. and the Romanian state for the cause of international socialism, peace and security, the statement of the Romanian news agency stresses: "Truthful to her principled position and in the spirit of the relations of friendship and collaboration with both countries, Romania addresses an ardent appeal to both the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to immediately stop any military action, to withdraw without delay all foreign troops to within the national frontiers and to take every step for any military confrontation to be avoided. Everything must be done for negotiations to start on the resolution of the problems that have emerged". The interests of peace and collaboration demand that the strict observance be entrenched in Southeast Asia as also the world over, of the principles of national sovereignty and independence, equal rights, territorial integrity and non-interference in internal affairs, non-recourse to force and threat with force--principles of essential importance for the consolidation of world peace, for the fulfillment of every nation's sacred right to be the master of its fate, for the development of good neighbourly, understanding and collaboration relations among all peoples.

As a matter of fact, it should be stressed that setting out from the interests of peace and stability in that region, of settling a climate of detente in the international arena, the public opinion in the world is deeply concerned with the evolution of the conflict on the Sino-Vietnamese border. State and party leaders, politicians, wide circles of the international public opinion have asked for an immediate end to be put to the military actions, for all the troops of the envolved states to be withdrawn within national borders, for a rapid switch from armed confrontation to peaceful negotiations.

Huge destruction means have piled in the contemporary world, where expanded flames of war can result into unpredictible consequences. High responsibility as to the fate of peace in the world should be manifest, all existing possibilities should be resorted to for a peaceful solution to be attained, efficient initiatives should be promoted for the liquidation of conflicts, for diminishing tension and promoting normal relations among all the states.

Thinking and lucidity should prevail over animosities and disputes. On this line, just as the statement of the Romanian news agency shows, the Romanian people expresses its hope that any military action would conclude immediately, tension would be lessened, the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border would come back to normal, the negotiations would begin for the reestablishment of the relations of good neighbourliness and peaceful collaboration between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in tune with the vital interests of both peoples, of the cause of peace and collaboration in the region, of detente and security all over the world.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS 21 FEBRUARY MEETING OF STATE COUNCIL

LD212136 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1909 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 21/2/1979--A meeting of the State Council presided over by Nicolae Ceausescu took place at the Bucharest Republic Palace on February 21, 1979.

Deputy prime ministers, ministers, other leaders of central bodies, chairmen of standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly, participated in the meeting, as invited guests.

The State Council debated and adopted during the meeting: The decree on changing the law No 18/1968 of checking the source of some valuables of natural persons, that were not acquired by licit means; the decree on rating the goods stocks in the wholesale trade; the decree on blood donation for therapeutic purposes; the decree on the conditions of establishing aeronautic grounds, aeronautic safety zones and aeronautic servitudes; the decree for the modification of the decree No 318/1977 concerning the conferring of the title "Hero of Socialist Labour", of the order "Agricultural Merit", First Class, and of other distinctions, on countries, socialist farm units and peasants with individual farmsteads in non-cooperativized zones, for outstanding achievements in augmenting farm production; the decree on extending the state ownership on certain privately owned dwellings built in the Neamt County with violating legal regulations.

The State Council examined and ratified: the treaty of cooperation in the domain of patents, endorsed by the Washington diplomatic conference on June 19, 1970; the convention on the future multilateral cooperation in north-west Atlantic ocean fishing, signed at Ottawa, on October 24, 1978; the general agreement of economic and technical cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Republic of Argentina, signed in Bucharest, on July 21, 1978; the convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Syrian Arab Republic on legal assistance in civil, and penal cases, signed in Damascus, on December 2, 1978; the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan on air services between and beyond their territories, signed in Bucharest, on May 13, 1978; the agreement between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Military Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on air services between and beyond their territories, signed in Bucharest, on June 7, 1978; the agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo on civil air transport, signed in Bucharest, on July 21, 1978; the agreement between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union on mutual promotion, protection and guaranteeing of investments, signed in Brussels on May 8, 1978; the convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on

equivalence of school certificates issued in the two countries, concluded in Belgrade, on October 19, 1978; the convention between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Republic of Austria on equivalence of the high-school leaving diplomas, signed in Bucharest, on November 11, 1978; the regional agreement on the utilization by broadcasting services of frequencies in the hectometric wave bands in regions 1 and 3, and in the kilometric wave bands in region 1, concluded in Geneva, on November 22, 1975; the agreement on legal capacity, privileges and impunities of the "Intersputnik" International Organization of Space Telecommunications, concluded in Berlin, on September 20, 1976. At the same time, the State Council decided on the Socialist Republic of Romania adhering to the 1974 International Convention on Human Life Protection at Sea, concluded in London, on November 1, 1974.

All above-mentioned decrees had been previously examined and approved by the Grand National Assembly's standing commissions, as also by the Legislative Council.

The State Council then analyzed and approved the report on the financial-banking control in economy in 1978, presented by the higher court of financial control.

The State Council then debated and approved the steps taken by leaderships of ministries and other central bodies following the surveys made by the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly on the enforcement of law in various domains of activity.

The State Council examined and approved the report of the commission for surveying the solutioning of the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications addressed by the working people to the State Council in 1978.

The State Council approved the programme of surveys the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly are to carry through in 1979, under instruction from the State Council, based on the reports and accounts to be advanced by central and local state bodies.

BUCHAREST REPORT ON BELGRADE VISIT BY DEFENSE MINISTER COMAN

AU202020 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 20 Feb 79 AU

[Text] In accordance with a previous agreement, Col Gen Ion Coman, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania and a delegation paid a working visit to the SFRY between 18 and 20 February at the invitation of Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary of national defense. On this occasion, the sides had talks in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

NEW PRC ENVOY TO BUCHAREST HOLDS COCKTAIL PARTY 16 FEBRUARY

LD162234 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/2/1979--Chen Shuliang, ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, gave a cocktail party on Friday evening on starting his mission in Romania. The guests included Paul Niculescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the C.C. of the R.C.P., deputy prime minister, minister of finance, Aneta Spornic, vice-chairman of the Grand National Assembly, Eugen Jebeleanu, vice-chairman of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front, Suzana Gadea, and Traian Dudas, ministers, party activists, executives of ministries and central institutions, representatives of public organizations, other officials.

'LEGITIMATE KAMPUCHEAN GOVERNMENT' ANNOUNCEMENT REPORTED

LD220452 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2204 GMT 21 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, February 21, (TANJUG)--The legitimate Kampuchean government today condemned the "treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation" concluded between Vietnam and the rebel regime in Phnom Penh on Monday and announced that it energetically rejects the treaty and will recognize no obligations resulting from this and similar documents.

The legitimate government of Kampuchea called on all countries not to recognize any treaty which the government in Hanoi might conclude with--and the announcement emphasizes--"its puppet organization (in Phnom Penh) which it has named the People's Revolutionary Council and which it wants to use as a cover for continuing the aggression against democratic Kampuchea."

COMMENT ON SINO-VIETNAMESE CONFLICT CONTINUES

VJESNIK Article

AU202220 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 19 Feb 79 p 3 AU

[Nikola Kozul article: "Indochina Exposed to the Winds: the Crisis Which Has Exceeded Indochinese Limits"]

[Text] Less than 2 months have passed since the beginning of the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and even less since the conclusion of the Security Council session at which the Soviet Union and the countries following it ignored the position of the majority on helping the legitimate government of Kampuchea. It means one did not have to wait long for the world to face an escalation of the war in Indochina and to justifiably begin to fear the possibility of a further expansion of the war in Asia.

China has realized its announced threat that Vietnam "must be punished" for its unjustified invasion of Kampuchea and for violating the peace in Indochina which has been achieved with difficulty. According to Beijing statements, China did not move its army against Vietnam with the aim of conquering the country but to achieve certain military-political aims which are strictly limited in scope. If China adheres to this, but also if the other factors which are directly or indirectly more or less present in this expanded Indochinese conflict are restrained to the necessary degree, the development in and about Indochina could turn toward a gradual calming down of the belligerent passions, although one should not expect, under the given circumstances and in view of the existing relationship of forces and the differences in interests, that this will be a simple process without checks and hindrances on the road to the restoration of peace. However, the essential thing now is that there be no further expansion of the war; at present, Sino-Soviet relations are the key to what will happen.

VJESNIK discussed the situation in and around Indochina which arose after the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchea in an article published (in two installments) in the "Seven Days" section on 20 and 27 January this year. The article concluded with the following words:

"In conclusion one should point out another circumstance which must not be underestimated when one speaks about Indochina, or about the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchea. Indochina is a geopolitical area in which, as recent history has confirmed, the interests not only of the two bloc powers, the United States and the Soviet Union, but also of China are intertwined. [paragraph continues]

Because of all this, and instructed by the experience of a new military intervention developing in Kampuchea, as a country of Indochina, carried out by Vietnam--a country which in its new role enjoys the full support of the other great power, the Soviet Union--a few years after the cessation of American military intervention, the international community in the interest of the victim of the armed conflict as well as in a broader interest must not--and will not, as the result of the Security Council vote has shown--reconcile itself to an application of the policy of force, a policy of "Blitzkrieg" and of fait accompli in Kampuchea. The relationship of forces in Indochina is such that the consequences of an unfavorable development, the consequences of a nonpolitical solving of disputes in Kampuchea and in the wider region of Indochina could cause a chain reaction that would be difficult to control."

Unfortunately, primarily to the sorrow of the countries of Indochina but also to that of a wider international community, our dark and ominous predictions based on an assessment of the real forces involved in one way or another in Indochinese disputes have begun to be fulfilled all too soon. Anyway, whoever has proceeded from a realistic assessment of the relationship of forces, the conflicting interests and aims of the Indochinese and external factors, considering the countries of Indochina or that geopolitical area, which so to speak has not lived in peace since the beginning of World War II, was able--after the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchea--to come and did come to the same conclusion.

Indochina is one of the neuralgic points of contemporary international relations. If the interested Indochinese factors and those external to Indochina do not behave in a restrained fashion, if one of the big ones makes a further insufficiently thought out move either directly or through an ally, a move which would derive from a false assessment of the adversary's intentions, an escalation of such degree and extent, or a chain reaction and situation could occur that really nobody will be able to control any longer. As history shows in similar situations, things would then begin to develop according to their own logic, a logic of force and war, a logic which would no longer leave any room or space for a sober political judgement and behavior. One knows what this could mean at a time when modern weapons of great destructive power exist.

The development in Indochina and in a wider area around it has really reached the boiling point, the point at which all the factors in the dispute should think well before they decide on their next step, and this step should be turned toward pacification, toward a political solving of disputes, unless anybody wants to gamble with the fate of the Indochinese peoples and others, and unless he wants the development in an unfavorable direction to reach a point of no return.

Under the condition that all the powers present work in a positive direction, the latest development will perhaps sober the Hanoi government. Perhaps the Hanoi government will finally realize what it apparently has not grasped so far: that the liberation and unification of Vietnam is not solely its own work or the work of the Vietnamese army, but that it is the joint work of the entire international community which--during the American war in Vietnam--was on the side of the Vietnamese as the victims of aggression.

At that time not only the entire progressive and peace-loving world, all nonalined and socialist countries, and even many Western countries were on Vietnam's side, but also a large part of the U.S. people and its youth, which constantly demonstrated against its own government's policy.

The Hanoi government has, it appears, very quickly forgotten a very indicative fact, and this is that, irrespective of the differences between them, both China and the USSR were on the side of the Vietnamese people, its struggle for the liberation and unification of the country, precisely because at that time the position of Vietnam, as a victim of aggression, was clear and politically pure, so that both the USSR and China had to side with its people and struggle unless one of them wanted to break away from the entire international community on Vietnam's account.

At that time, where Vietnam was involved, the Soviet-Chinese differences played a secondary role.

In 1975, the United States realized that it could not fight against the entire international community, which was against its Vietnam policy and, as a result, there came the American admission of military defeat and the withdrawal of U.S. military forces from Indochina. At that time we believed that it was clear to Hanoi, too, how and why one of today's military-economic superpowers suffered a military defeat, and that the Vietnamese had fought so courageously because they knew they were fighting for a just cause and nearly the entire world was on their side. However, a few years later, when Vietnam began its attack on Kampuchea, it became clear to us that the (belligerent) circles in Hanoi had completely wrongly assessed the importance of various factors that had led to the U.S. defeat in Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos.

However, all this is now not so important as the question whether the Hanoi government has now, after the latest events in Kampuchea, corrected its faulty assessments of the course and results of the war against the United States, its past military interventions in Kampuchea and its hegemonistic behavior in relation to Laos. Hanoi's first and most direct reactions do not confirm this. It appears that Hanoi still has not adopted that only correct assessment, that is, that the Vietnamese interventionist forces must withdraw from Kampuchea. Instead of doing this Hanoi has begun to call on the United Nations for assistance, that is, that organization which stated loud and clear during the Security Council session on the problem of the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea that it was necessary to protect Kampuchea as a victim of Vietnamese attack, while Vietnam's friends such as the USSR, and the countries following it, halted the UN action at that time with the Soviet veto, or rather prevented the democratic will of the majority from being expressed in connection with the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea.

It is a good thing that Hanoi is now turning to the United Nations, but--if Hanoi wants to be met with understanding--it must be consistent in its position, and this means it must adopt and begin to implement as soon as possible a decision to withdraw its interventionist troops from Kampuchea. If that were the case Vietnam, too, regardless of its hegemonism and intervention against weaker Kampuchea, could count on UN understanding. For, it would be a senseless and impermissible game to understand Vietnam's position after the entry of Chinese troops in its territory, without simultaneously requesting and obliging Vietnam to withdraw from Kampuchea, as well as Laos, although its presence in Laos is of a different form.

At this moment the key to the problem lies, nonetheless, in the hands of the USSR. Namely, it now depends on Moscow and its reaction to the Chinese step whether the situation in and connected with Indochina, after all, moves toward a calming down or toward a further expansion of war and sharpening of international relations. If it is realistic in its reaction, the USSR could, after all, play a constructive role in the new situation. If the Soviet leadership continues to view things from the position of the policy of force and spheres of interest, as it has done in the past (although there is no direct Soviet military presence in Kampuchea, one cannot forget that Vietnam decided to intervene in Kampuchea after the well-known agreement was signed in Moscow), then it would be difficult to expect the USSR to play a constructive role as this crisis continues to develop.

Since 1975, the United States has not formally been present in a military sense in the countries of Indochina (Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos), but it continues to be present in a "concentrated manner" in Thailand and in other countries of the area around Indochina. [paragraph continues]

True, on the occasion of the Vietnamese attack on Kampuchea and on the occasion of the present penetration of Vietnam by the Chinese army the U.S. administration condemned both the Vietnam action as well as the Chinese action, and advocated the withdrawal of foreign troops both from Kampuchea and Vietnam, while simultaneously appealing to the sides involved in the conflict to refrain from expanding their military operations. However, did the United States, as one of the countries with great responsibility for the development of international relations in view of its role in the modern world, really do everything it could in the given situation?

Although the situation in and connected with Indochina does not have much in common with the situation when Great Britain, France and Israel carried out a joint act of aggression against Egypt (because of the Egyptian nationalization of the Suez Canal), at that time one was clearly able to see the effect of an action in which both the USSR and the United States opposed aggression. Let us recall that at that time, in a situation when they remained without U.S. support and when the USSR was on Egypt's side, there was nothing left for Great Britain, France and Israel to do but to stop the aggression and withdraw their expeditionary forces from Egypt. Understandably, the British-French-Israeli aggression against Egypt at that time met with strong reaction from the international public, the United Nations and the nonalined countries in particular, all of which certainly had an influence on the orientation of the big powers. However, as regards the situation in and connected with Indochina it could not be said that for its part the United States has now supported the action of the nonalined countries with equal resoluteness, political clarity and consistency or in an appropriate manner.

For instance, the U.S. administration has stressed and continues to stress its interest in Thailand to such an extent and in such a way that it becomes clear to everyone that the U.S. administration is much less interested in what is happening across the Thai border in the countries of Indochina and that observers of U.S. policy cannot escape the impression that the Americans want conflicts in Indochina and elsewhere, that is, that kind of conflict in which they need not (because of their interests) involve themselves, but which, objectively, can expand their room for maneuver. Besides, the U.S. press commentaries speak openly and clearly about this and in this sense. These commentaries openly stress that a sharpening of the Sino-Soviet relations gives the United States new and great advantages. These and other such commentaries to a great extent question the sincerity of the American intentions when the United States appeals to the sides in conflict for restraint, but in practice undertakes nothing in this sense.

In these circumstances, in the new Indochina-Asian situation the basic political responsibility lies, nonetheless, in the long run with the nonalined countries, with the nonalined movement which fights consistently and without any ulterior motives for peace and for better relations in the contemporary world. Yugoslavia will, as usual, certainly make its contribution to the political struggle to resolve this crisis, which has already gone beyond the framework of Indochina.

At this moment, the most important thing would be to prevent the war conflicts from spreading, while one of the possible roads for calming down and resolving the crisis and opening up the process of solution, which very likely will be neither simple nor brief, could be along the line of the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the countries of Indochina, that is Kampuchea and Vietnam, and in this connection one should not forget Laos.

Sundic Commentary

LD182156 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Feb 79 LD

[Text] The observation present in the reaction by world press agencies, papers and politicians is that the Sino-Vietnamese conflict could have serious repercussions, not only for peace in that part of the world but for world peace in general. The spread of fighting between China and Vietnam is being followed by great concern and many distinguished world statesmen have called on both sides to resolve their conflict by peaceful means. Our foreign political commentary also deals with Vietnamese-Chinese relations. Since yesterday, as you have just heard, the two countries have been engaged in an armed conflict of unpredictable duration and extent. A note by Milika Sundic:

[Sundic--begin recording] The armed conflict between China and Vietnam is a logical consequence of a situation which has existed for a considerable time, and one which did not give much hope of avoiding what has in fact happened. Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea only accelerated the shift of crisis to the north, turning the conflict between China and Vietnam into an armed conflict. Although the international public has followed the constant deterioration of relations between the two socialist countries--China and Vietnam--with anxiety, until yesterday one hoped that the worst could be avoided. Now, however, when what has happened has happened, there remains only one hope--that the armed conflict on the Chinese-Vietnamese border will not grow into a conflict of wider dimensions.

However, it would appear that such an outcome does not depend exclusively on China and Vietnam, but to a large extent on other factors as well. China maintains that it took its action against Vietnam with reluctance and that it does not want permanent occupation of any part of Vietnamese territory. Its aim, as RENMIN RIBAO says in its editorial today, is to push the Vietnamese back as far as necessary and that Chinese troops will then be withdrawn to their starting positions. From this explanation, which is also contained in the first statement made by the Chinese Government, one can infer that China rules out a war of wider dimensions. However, the question is whether or not others think the same, primarily Vietnam.

The fact that the Vietnamese Government did not ask for a meeting of the Security Council should not be interpreted as meaning that they also do not believe in an extension of the conflict, but as meaning that in their opinion they cannot ask the Security Council for an efficient action to their advantage when they and their allies vehemently opposed such an action when the Government of Democratic Kampuchea made the same request. This can also be inferred from the appeal issued by the government in Hanoi for the support of socialist countries and from the statements of communist and workers parties in denouncing the Chinese intervention. These are primarily the countries and parties which backed Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea. It is quite certain that their support for Vietnam will not fail to materialize this time, either. However, support restricted to protest meetings and warnings is one thing. Direct involvement in the conflict is another. For the time being, at least, the latter should be ruled out because any direct involvement of third countries would mean the beginning of a big war with unforeseeable consequences for the whole world.

However, everything depends on the way the events on the Sino-Vietnamese border develop in the days ahead. The peace-loving world public is entitled to ask both China and Vietnam to suspend hostilities and to appeal to all other factions to refrain from any rash action. When an armed conflict occurs--the sort of conflict that has erupted between China and Vietnam--it is a most thankless job to search for the culprit and opt for one or the other side on the basis of highly subjective judgements. The military option is the most dangerous of them all.

Disagreements and conflicts between individual countries are not resolved by war. The quest for an escape through war leads into a blind alley, and it does not matter who provoked the war or who started it. This has been shown by Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea and it will surely be shown by the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict the two countries lack the courage to sit down at a conference table. Unfortunately, it is a fact that it is always easier to enter a war than to get out of it. At present, this must be feared most. Everything that can be done must be done so that this latest hotbed of war can be extinguished as soon as possible. The first steps in this direction must come from Vietnam and China. However, in doing so, Kampuchea must not be sidestepped because it, like any other country, has the same rights when freedom and independence are at stake. [end recording]

PRC Expects 'No Guarantees'

LD201224 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Beijing, February 20, (TANJUG)--The Chinese military intervention in Vietnam is nearing the end, informed Chinese sources announced today. The action, claimed to be of a limited character and "no long duration", will stop as soon as the military-strategic goal--to strike a blow to the Vietnamese border units--is obtained. The Chinese troops will withdraw without any prior conditions, Chinese sources report. China does not expect any "guarantees" from Vietnam that in the future it will not undertake military provocations against the Chinese territory, nor does China link its withdrawal with a possible renewal of negotiations on border problems. China does not link the withdrawal of its troops with the withdrawal of Vietnamese Army from Kampuchea either.

Informed sources in Beijing repeat China does not need an inch of the Vietnamese territory, but just secure borders. The Chinese assess that in the future Vietnam will "carefully think before starting new military provocations".

A start on the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnam could not be officially confirmed in Beijing today. But judging by the prevailing mood among the Chinese, the beginning of the withdrawal is probably just a matter of days.

Reports from the battlefield are still lacking. However, domestic quarters assess the conflict will not "escalate".

Chinese quarters underline that involved here is a "bilateral conflict" between China and Vietnam, adding that China was compelled to undertake a "counterattack for reasons of self-defence.

Our opinion is that the Vietnamese have asked for the counterattack, since for nearly a year, and especially in the last two months, they have been constantly attacking us in the border region, Chinese quarters claim. "When someone hits you on your right cheek, will you offer the left," they ask.

No information on the situation on the battlefield or the reactions abroad are available in the Chinese press.

The only reports in the press today which are indirectly related to the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict speak of the [words indistinct] in the Chinese Yunnan and Guangxi provinces bordering on Vietnam.

Sundic Welcomes PRC Withdrawal

LD202002 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] By its decision to withdraw its armed forces from Vietnamese territory, China has fulfilled the promise made in the announcement on the beginning of a limited military action in the Chinese-Vietnamese border area. According to the explanation given by the Chinese deputy foreign minister to the dean of the diplomatic corps in Beijing, China has completed its predetermined task with the 4-day military action on Vietnamese territory.

It is not known whether the desired aim has also been achieved, because, according to some information, other reasons have also influenced the Chinese decision to withdraw its troops. One of them is that Vietnam offered strong resistance to the Chinese troops. It is also very possible that the decision of the Beijing government was due to world public reaction. However, despite these reasons, the Chinese decision to stop military operations on Vietnamese territory must be welcome. Even if the desired aim has not been entirely achieved, the cessation of hostilities is better than any other decision. It would be bad if the Chinese decision were interpreted differently, especially by Vietnam, whose intervention in Kampuchea caused the Chinese action.

The situation in Southeast Asia, however, remains very complex--more complex than before the short-lived Chinese-Vietnamese armed conflict. This involves not only the worrisome deterioration of relations between China and Vietnam, but also the situation in Kampuchea. On the other hand, the relations between China and the Soviet Union are also worse now than ever before. Although there are no current indications that Vietnam might follow the Chinese example, world opinion cannot accept the Vietnamese intervention in Kampuchea. The demands for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea are as relevant today as they were on the day of the intervention and no explanations can justify the Vietnamese action. Unfortunately, it seems that Vietnam will intensify its conflict with the Kampuchean resistance because it is unlikely that the Hanoi government will appreciate the Chinese decision to withdraw troops from Vietnam as a sign of good will. The Chinese decision may even be interpreted differently, which would be very dangerous not only for Sino-Vietnamese relations but in a broader scope as well.

However, regardless of how the situation in Southeast Asia develops, nobody can deny the importance of the Chinese decision to withdraw its troops from Vietnamese territory. It could lead to the beginning of talks between China and Vietnam, if not now, then in the foreseeable future. All peace-loving forces in the world should commit themselves in this direction, especially since none of the reasons for the existing crisis in Southeast Asia have been removed. This means that hostilities in this part of the world could be resumed at any time if everything remains as it was before the outbreak of the Chinese-Vietnamese conflict which showed, as all other armed conflicts in various parts of the world, that nothing can be achieved by war.

Carter Condemns Vietnam, China

LD202248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 20 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Washington, February 20, (TANJUG)--Speaking in Atlanta today, President Carter again condemned the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the Chinese action in Vietnam.

Carter announced further United States diplomatic and political actions for the two countries' withdrawal from foreign territory.

In the Atlanta speech, President Carter expressed deep concern over the possible spread of the conflict. He said that the United States is fully prepared to (?defend) its vital interests in case they are ever threatened. Carter said that he would seek of Congress additional aid for the United States' allies in Southeast Asia.

Referring to the normalization of United States-Chinese relations, President Carter described the normalization as a simple recognition of China as a reality and said this to be a fait accompli which the United States will not revise.

Assessing the revolution in Iran as a result of deep social, political, religious and economic factors, Carter reiterated his administration's readiness to support the new Tehran Regime.

The U.S. President stressed the importance of SALT-II and its advantages for the United States. The statement on SALT-II was primarily intended for the U.S. public.

SFRY-PRC AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION TALKS END, PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD162234 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1901 GMT 16 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 16, (TANJUG)--The successful cooperation developed recently by Yugoslavia and China in the agroindustrial complex will be expanded in the forthcoming period. This was the main assessment made following a fifteen-day visit by a Chinese agricultural delegation to Yugoslavia which left for China today.

Signed at the end of the visit was a protocol on the first session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Mixed Committee for Cooperation in Agriculture, Forestry, Fish and the Food Industry.

The two sides agreed to expand cooperation between scientific and other specialized institutions in promoting the production of maize, wheat, rice, sunflower, sugarbeet and other industrial crops, fruits and vegetables and in livestock breeding. Yugoslav and Chinese experts will work together on establishing agricultural-industrial complexes in China. In the process of establishing such complexes, the know-how and experience of Yugoslav kombinats will be applied in designing and organizing large-scale food production.

The agreement provides for intensified cooperation in the modernization of agriculture, irrigation and reclamation and forestry. Long-term cooperation has been agreed on in the field of veterinary sciences.

The agreement also provides for an exchange of experienced personnel and experts in these fields.

Industrial Cooperation Commission

LD171902 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 17 Feb 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, February 17, TANJUG--A Yugoslav delegation, headed by Undersecretary for Energy and Industry Ktevan Gojsina, [name and title as received] today left here for Beijing for the first session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Mixed Commission for Industrial Cooperation, to be held February 19 to 25.

At the session, financial cooperation will be analyzed and information exchanged on legal regulations in industrial cooperation. Possibilities will also be considered for cooperation in the field of quality standards, licences and patent rights.

Parallel with this, [the] Mixed Commission for Scientific and Technical Cooperation will be meeting in Beijing to determine the programme of further scientific and technical cooperation between Yugoslavia and China. The conclusions of these two sessions, together with the conclusions of the commission for cooperation in agriculture currently in session in Belgrade, will serve as basis for the next session of the Yugoslav-Chinese Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation, scheduled for late February this year in Beijing.

VOJVODINA DELEGATION OPENS COOPERATION TALKS IN BEIJING

AU172035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Feb 79 AU

[Text] In Beijing, members of the Vojvodina Executive Council delegation headed by Nikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, have opened the official part of their talks with the PRC Government delegation headed by Yang Ligong, minister of agriculture. The economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between Vojvodina and the PRC as a part of overall Yugoslav-Chinese relations was discussed. Yang Ligong stressed that relations between China and Yugoslavia entered a new stage following President Tito's visit to China and the visit of Chairman Hua Guofeng to Yugoslavia. The exchange of delegations provided useful information, Yang Ligong said. He added that conditions exist for wide cooperation between the two countries in agriculture, among other things. Nikola Kmezic pointed out that good political relations between the countries also promote the development of cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical and cultural fields. Yugoslav Ambassador to Beijing Mirko Ostojic gave a dinner in honor of the Vojvodina Executive Council delegation and its hosts.

CPCZ SENDS CONDOLENCES ON KARDELJ'S DEATH

AU182100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Feb 79 p 4 AU

[Condolences from the CPCZ Central Committee to the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium]

[Text] "Dear comrades: It is with deep sorrow that we have received the news about the death of Comrade Edvard Kardelj, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency. In Comrade Kardelj's person, a prominent, long serving member of the LCY leadership, a revolutionary who devoted all his forces to the party and to the well-being of the Yugoslav peoples, in the struggle against fascism, for freedom and for the development of socialist Yugoslavia, has departed.

"The Czechoslovak Communists and working people remember with respect his personal contribution to the deepening of friendship and to the development of cooperation between our two parties and countries. Eternal glory to his memory."

Li Xiannian Statement

AU151831 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 79 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade, 13 February, TANJUG--On the occasion of the death of Comrade Edvard Kardelj, several statesmen, politicians and other personalities in the world made statements to TANJUG correspondents.

"Comrade Edvard Kardelj was a man in whose personality the characteristics of a great revolutionary and theoretician were successfully combined. Comrade Kardelj made a great contribution to the international communist and workers movement, and his premature death is an irreplaceable loss," said Li Xiannian, Chinese vice premier and deputy chairman of the CCP.

PRC Ambassador Notes 'Tremendous Loss'

AU151921 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 79 p 7 AU

[Condolences from Zhou Jiuye, PRC ambassador to Yugoslavia, on the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium]

[Text] Zhou Jiuye, PRC ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY, has sent the following telegram to Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs:

I have been deeply shocked by the report that Comrade Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has died. His death is a tremendous loss for the LCY and for the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Comrade Kardelj made a significant contribution to the development of friendly cooperation between our two parties and our two peoples. On the occasion of Comrade Kardelj's death, all the staff of the embassy and I personally express to you, and through you to the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee, our deep sympathy and we ask you to convey the expressions of our sincere sympathy to the family of Comrade Kardelj.

Kim Il-song, KWP Condolences

AU151920 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 79 p 8 AU

[Condolences from Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president, on the death of Edvard Kardelj, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium]

[Text] Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee and DPRK president, has sent the following telegram to Josip Broz Tito, president of the LCY and the SFRY on the death of Edvard Kardelj:

I express my deepest sympathy on behalf of the KWP Central Committee, the DPRK Government, the Korean people and on my own behalf, to you and through you to the family of the deceased, following the sad news that Comrade Edvard Kardelj, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and member of the SFRY Presidency, has died because of a grave illness, after he had performed responsible party and state functions for many years.